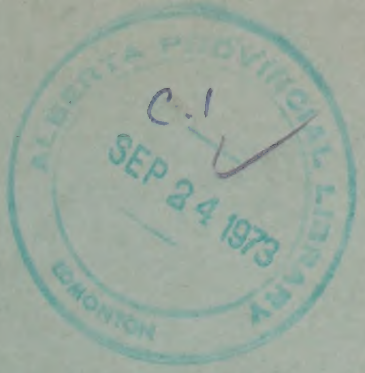


RECREATION IN THE CITY OF GRANDE PRAIRIE

A SURVEY OF

INTERESTS, ACTIVITIES, AND

OPPORTUNITIES

Alberta.
DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH
RESEARCH DIVISION

CHAPTERS I - VI

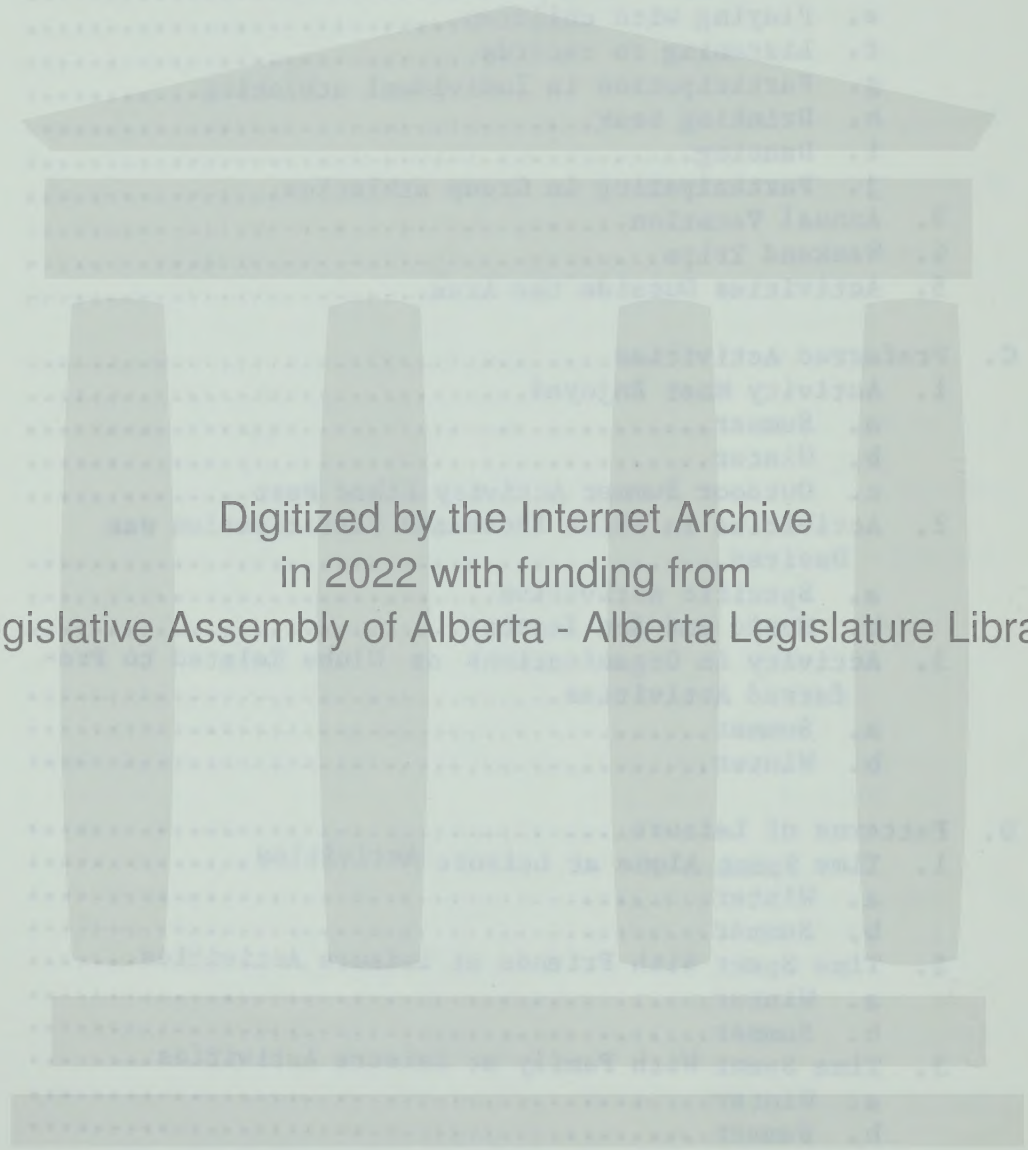
Project Consultant:

Dr. Charles W. Hobart

Recommendations:

Mr. L. Beres

TABLE OF CONTENTS



LIST OF APPENDICES

LIST OF TABLES

APPENDIX

INTRODUCTION

The Alberta Department of Youth was established in 1966 by the approval of the "The Department of Youth Act" on April 7, and the appointment on July 4th of R. C. Clark as Minister of Youth. The Recreation Branch of the Department of the Provincial Secretary was transferred to the newly created Department, and its responsibilities modified and elaborated.

A survey of the Grande Prairie area was one of a series of recreation surveys of different areas within Alberta which was embarked upon as one of the initial projects of the Research Division of the Department of Youth.

One of the purposes of this research was to generate data on the recreational needs and interests of inhabitants of the Grande Prairie area, and on the varied recreational resources of the area in order to assist the Grande Prairie Parks and Recreation Board in its future planning. Another purpose was to generate data which could be compared with similar data collected in other areas of Alberta.

This report presents the results of this study in the Grande Prairie area together with some recommendations for programming based on the findings.

Significance of the Study

The primary purpose of the Recreation Branch of the Department of Youth is to assist Alberta Communities and organizations in the development and operation of programs of recreation that offer opportunity to all, that challenge every participant to fully develop his potential talents and that offer the individual the opportunity to give leadership and service to his community.

The term "recreation" may be applied to any experience in which a person chooses to participate in free or unobligated time for the satisfaction and enjoyment derived. It is a term commonly applied to sports and other physical activities, to reading, crafts and T. V. watching. It may be applied as accurately to discussions, leading choral groups, planning community centres and political campaigns providing such activities are engaged in voluntarily and are not essential to earning a livelihood.

Since recreation is activity, and since learning results from activity, recreation cannot be conceived as merely a filler of time. It must be seen as having potential for contributing to human growth or human degradation. This fact becomes increasingly significant as, with automation and resulting leisure, work becomes much less of a factor in shaping the individual's values, and recreation becomes much more of a factor.

Opportunities for recreation must not be restrictive, but rather, they must be broadly conceived and supported so that every person regardless of age, sex, education, economic or ethnic background and interest may find scope for his own and his community's enrichment.

Opportunities for recreation can be equated with imaginative knowledgeable leaders, adequate facilities and freedom to choose from a wide range of experiences. Freedom to choose implies ability and opportunity to choose.

Today, and to an even greater extent in the future, the majority of man's experiences, the events and situations that shape his way of life, will occur during leisure - they will be recreative experiences.

Consequently, society through its families, its institutions, and its governments, has an obligation to ensure that recreation contributes to the socialization of the individual and to the preservation of society.

Objectives of the Study

The responsibility for making an assessment of recreational opportunities in the Grande Prairie area was given to the Research Division of the Department of Youth. The general aim of the study was to ascertain the recreational needs and interests of the citizens of the Grande Prairie area and the degree to which available programs and facilities were geared to the interest of the people they were supposed to serve. Several more specific but inter-related objectives were also intended as part of this study. These purposes, with brief discussions of each are:

(1) To provide objective guidelines for the development of recreation programs in the Grande Prairie area, through analyzing the adequacy of the existing recreational opportunities in Grande Prairie, in the light of the current, and desired recreational activities of the residents of the area. The goal is to identify "recreationally under-privileged" areas and under-privileged age-sex components of the population, in order to design programs to compensate for deficiencies. This involves three questions:

(i) What recreational resources are available in the survey area?

(ii) What overall patterns of recreational activities, needs, interests, satisfactions and dissatisfactions are apparent from the responses of sample members?

(iii) What are the characteristics of those who are highly involved, whose needs and interests are well met, who are "recreationally satisfied", and what are the characteristics of those with few recreational involvements, who are "recreationally deprived" and/or frustrated. This will involve pinpointing the high

need groups in terms of their salient characteristics, and this in turn will permit making recommendations and designing programs to minimize and, if possible, eliminate the recreationally under-privileged in the Grande Prairie area.

It was felt that it was necessary to discover whether recreational programs designed to meet certain needs are succeeding in their aim or are failing, for varied reasons.

Where there is reason to believe that programs and facilities are adequate, but are not available to deprived groups because of financial and transportation problems, communication failure and other obstacles, ways of surmounting these may be suggested. Where there are no inadequacies or programs or facilities utilized by deprived groups, the data analysis will bring this to light.

(2) To determine areas where the Department of Youth can be of service in the development of improved recreational opportunities. The purpose of the Recreation Survey is not to determine only those areas where the Recreation Board or the Provincial Government should become directly involved with programming, but also to determine what assistance might be given to existing organizations. Such assistance might take the form of making professional advice available, or of assisting with the development of facilities.

(3) To provide initial information against which the effects of new recreational programs on the people of the Grande Prairie area can be evaluated. The study will provide a set of data which will illumine, through detailed and precise comparison, other studies which may be made in the area. It will provide a comprehensive and detailed baseline picture in terms of which the programs introduced by the Grande Prairie Parks and

Recreation Board may be evaluated.

In summary, the purpose of the study was to provide guidelines for the improvement of the recreational opportunities of the residents of the Grande Prairie area.

CHAPTER 1

DESCRIPTION OF THE POPULATION OF THE GRANDE PRAIRIE AREA

This chapter will present information on various characteristics of the population of the Grande Prairie study area, as is available from Dominion Bureau of Statistics data. The characteristics to be examined are: the age - sex distribution of the population, various family characteristics - including the average number of people in the family and the average number of unmarried children aged 24 or under living at home, occupation, education, ethnicity and religion. Data for the first two characteristics are taken from the 1966 Census of Canada, but the other four characteristics are 1961 Census figures as these data were not collected in 1966. Corresponding data for the whole of the Province of Alberta are provided in order to permit comparison of the study area's population with that of the whole province on these characteristics.

A detailed breakdown of the population of the Grande Prairie study area by enumeration areas is given in Appendix H.

A. Age - Sex Distribution of the Population

Table I-1 shows the age and sex characteristics of the population of Alberta and the Grande Prairie study area grouped into six age categories.

Table I-1

Population By Age Groups, Alberta and Grande Prairie, 1966

		Grande Prairie			Alberta		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0 - 9 years	N	3,012	1,570	1,442	353,108	180,705	172,403
	%	26.4	13.8	12.6	24.1	12.3	11.8
10 - 19 years	N	2,293	1,126	1,167	286,657	145,864	140,793
	%	20.1	9.9	10.2	19.6	10.0	9.6
20 - 34 years	N	2,584	1,270	1,314	288,686	144,437	144,249
	%	22.6	11.1	11.5	19.7	9.9	9.8
35 - 54 years	N	2,198	1,126	1,072	329,756	168,052	161,704
	%	19.2	9.8	9.4	22.5	11.5	11.0
55 - 64 years	N	582	292	290	100,986	53,093	47,893
	%	5.1	2.6	2.5	6.9	3.6	3.3
65 or more years	N	748	399	349	104,010	54,094	49,916
	%	6.6	3.5	3.1	7.1	3.7	3.4
TOTAL	N	11,417	5,783	5,634	1,463,203	746,245	716,958
	%	100.0	50.7	49.3	100.0	51.0	49.0

Source: Census of Canada, 1966, Catalogue No. 92-610, Vol. I (1-10), Tables 21 and 22.

In comparison with the provincial figures, the population of the Grande Prairie area was found to be under-represented for those over 35 and over-represented for those between the ages of 0 and 34. In the study area population, 26.4% were aged 0 to 9 years, 20.1% were aged 10 to 19 years and 22.6% were aged 20 to 34; whereas, in the Alberta population 24.1% were aged 0 to 9, 19.6% were aged 10 to 19 and 19.7% were aged 20 to 34 years. Of those segments which are under-represented, 5.1% aged 55 to 64 and 6.6% aged 65 and over belonged to the sample; whereas, 6.9% aged 55 to 64 and 7.1% aged 65 and over were of the population.

B. Family Characteristics of the Population

Data were gathered on the total number of households, the total number of families and of family households, the number of one-family households, the number of non-family households and of one-person households, the average number of persons per family and the average number of unmarried children aged 24 or under living at home, per family. Table 1-2 shows these data for the Grande Prairie study area and Alberta.

Table I-2

Family Characteristics, Alberta and Grande Prairie Study Area, 1966

Characteristics	Grande Prairie		Alberta	
	N	%	N	%
Total households	2,903	100.0	393,707	100.0
Total families	2,505	-	331,158	-
Total family households	2,472	85.2	324,468	82.4
One-family households	2,443	84.2	319,522	81.2
Non-family households	431	14.8	69,239	17.6
One-person households	309	10.6	54,617	13.9
Average persons per family	4.0	-	3.9	-
Average children per family (aged 24 or under living at home)	2.0	-	1.9	-

Source: Census of Canada, 1966: Catalogue No. 93-605, Vol. II (2-5), Tables 29 and 31; Catalogue No. 93-613, Vol. II (2-13), Table 91; Enumeration Area Print Outs Nos. 9 and 10, Alberta.

It must be noted that the total number of families differs from and exceeds the total number of family households, because the former counts separately all families who share dwelling units and are members of multiple-family households as well as those inhabiting single family dwelling units.

The percentage distributions of household types for the study area and the total province show a higher proportion of family households and

one-family households in the Grande Prairie area than in all of Alberta. Correspondingly, there were lower proportions of non-family and one-person households in the Grande Prairie area than in the total province. The average family size and the average number of children aged under 25 living at home per family were larger for the study area than for the province as a whole.

C. Occupational Characteristics of the Population

The distributions of the populations of Alberta and the Grande Prairie study area by occupational class are shown in Table I-3.

Table I-3

Occupations of the Labour Force, 15 Years of Age and Over,

Alberta and Grande Prairie Study Area, 1961

Occupation	Grande Prairie		Alberta	
	N	%	N	%
Managerial	416	13.2	41,691	8.5
Professional & Technical	300	9.5	46,579	9.5
Clerical	405	12.9	55,317	11.3
Sales	329	10.5	31,629	6.5
Service & Recreation	417	13.3	59,055	12.1
Transportation & Communication	198	6.3	28,261	5.8
Farmers & Farm Workers	52	1.6	104,162	21.3
Loggers & Related Workers	63	2.0	2,195	0.4
Fishermen, Trappers & Hunters	-	-	814	0.2
Miners, Quarrymen & Related Workers	14	0.4	5,291	1.1
Craftsmen, Production Process & Related Workers	717	22.8	83,449	17.0
Labourers	166	5.3	19,615	4.0
Occupation Not Stated	68	2.2	11,453	2.3
TOTAL	3,145	100.0	489,511	100.0

Source: Census of Canada, 1961: Bulletin 3. 1-4, Table 7a; Bulletin 3. 1-8, Table 14.

There was 21.3% of the total provincial labour force who were farmers whereas only 1.6% of the Grande Prairie labour force were farmers.

Except for miners, professional and technical workers, all other occupational groups were of a greater proportion for Grande Prairie than for the province as a whole.

D. Educational Characteristics of the Population

The educational distributions of the populations of Alberta and the Grande Prairie study area are shown in Table I-4.

Table I-4

Population[1] Not Attending School, By Highest Grade Attended, Alberta and Grande Prairie, 1961

Education	Grande Prairie		Alberta	
	N	%	N	%
No schooling	352	6.8	58,434	7.0
Kindergarten	14	0.3	1,001	0.1
Elementary 1-4	183	3.6	44,866	5.4
5+	1,388	27.0	253,959	30.5
Secondary 1-2	1,249	24.3	190,916	22.9
3-4	1,445	28.1	184,302	22.1
5+	148	2.9	43,479	5.2
University 1-2	186	3.6	25,220	3.0
3-4	45	0.9	6,662	0.8
Degree	129	2.5	24,067	2.9
TOTAL	5,139	100.0	832,906	99.9

1. Alberta: Population, 5 years of age and over
Grande Prairie: Population, all ages (6,452) less total population 0-4 years (1,313) - this subtracted also from "no schooling" category (1,665)

Source: Census of Canada, 1961, Bulletin 1. 2-10, Table 74, Enumeration Area Print Outs Nos. 7 and 1, Alberta, 1961.

Residents of the Grande Prairie area tended to spend more years in formal education than did residents of the total province. A higher proportion of the Grande Prairie area population (55.3%) than of the Alberta population (50.2%) had some high school training or had finished high school with no further education; whereas 7.0% of those in Grande Prairie had attended college, 6.7% of the total adult provincial population had done so.

E. Ethnic Origin Characteristics of the Population

The distributions of the Alberta and Grande Prairie study area populations by ethnic groups are given in Table I-5.

Table I-5

Population by Ethnic Groups, Alberta and Grande Prairie, 1961

Ethnic Group	Grande Prairie		Alberta	
	N	%	N	%
British Isles	4,175	50.0	601,755	45.2
French	635	7.6	83,319	6.2
German	1,030	12.3	183,314	13.8
Italian	45	0.5	15,025	1.1
Jewish	2	0.1	4,353	0.3
Netherlands	499	6.0	55,530	4.2
Polish	238	2.8	40,539	3.0
Russian	52	0.6	17,952	1.3
Scandinavian	856	10.2	95,879	7.2
Ukrainian	327	3.9	105,923	8.0
Other European	294	3.5	72,274	5.4
Asiatic	88	1.1	12,503	0.9
Native Indian & Eskimo	30	0.4	28,554	2.1
Other & Not Stated	81	1.0	15,024	1.1
TOTAL	8,352	100.0	1,331,944	99.8

Source: Census of Canada, 1961, Bulletin 1. 2-5, Table 37; Enumeration Area Print Out No. 4, Alberta, 1961.

In comparison to the ethnic distribution of Alberta, the Grande Prairie area was very similar to the province as a whole. Those areas which were slightly over-represented in Grande Prairie were: British Isles, Netherlands and Scandinavia.

F. Religious Affiliation Characteristics of the Population

Table I-6 shows the proportions of the Alberta and Grande Prairie study area residents who acknowledged affiliation with various religious denominations in 1961.

Table I-6

Population By Religious Denominations, Alberta and Grande Prairie, 1961

Denomination	Grande Prairie		Alberta	
	N	%	N	%
Anglican Church	1,090	13.1	156,630	11.8
Baptist	403	4.8	42,430	3.2
Greek Orthodox	114	1.4	47,353	3.6
Jewish	2	0.02	6,045	0.4
Lutheran	847	10.1	122,520	9.2
Mennonite	49	0.6	16,269	1.2
Pentecostal	107	1.3	15,112	1.1
Presbyterian	469	5.6	55,337	4.2
Roman Catholic	1,749	20.9	298,741	22.4
Ukrainian (Greek) Catholic	41	0.5	35,260	2.6
United Church of Canada	2,689	32.2	418,927	31.4
Other	792	9.5	117,320	8.8
TOTAL	8,352	100.0	1,331,944	99.9

Source: Census of Canada, 1961, Bulletin 1. 2-6, Table 44; Enumeration Area Print Out No. 5, Alberta, 1961.

Again the significant aspect of this table is the close similarity between the two populations for all denominations; all deviations were less than 3%.

In this chapter, we have examined various characteristics of the population of the Grande Prairie study area with regard to these characteristics in the total population of Alberta. Generally, it can be said that these two populations are quite similar with respect to age, sex, number of households and size of families, occupation, education and ethnicity. The one significant difference was the proportionately fewer number of farmers in Grande Prairie compared to the provincial population.

CHAPTER II

METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA

This chapter of the report presents information on the methodology and sources of data used. The first section is a description of the sources of data. These are: Dominion Bureau of Statistics' reports, the Adult & High School Recreation Interview Schedules and Facility and Program Inventories. This is followed by a section on the methodology of the study including material on the sampling procedure, the adequacy of the sample actually interviewed, the interview procedure, and the procedures for the analysis of the data.

A. The Sources of Data

1. Dominion Bureau of Statistics:

Information from standard published tables of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was used to describe the population of the Grande Prairie area with respect to such characteristics as age, sex, ethnicity, occupation and education.

2. Adult Interview Schedule

This was the primary data-collection instrument used in this study. The schedule used was a revised version of that used in similar surveys done by the Alberta Department of Youth in the Crowsnest Pass[1] and in Lethbridge.[2]

---

1. Recreation in the Crowsnest Pass: a Survey of Interests, Activities & Opportunities, Research Division, Department of Youth, Province of Alberta, 1969.

2. Recreation in Lethbridge; a Survey of Interests, Activities & Opportunities, Research Division, Department of Youth, Province of Alberta, 1969.

The schedule consisted of a recreation inventory, which included a large number of questions on amount of leisure time available, recreational and leisure time activities and involvements, recreational activities in which the respondent would like to engage, etc., as well as a number of social background items. The social background information was used in the process of analyzing the kinds of attitudes that were found among respondents having various contrasting social characteristics.

A number of questionnaire items used to collect data for this research (and the earlier Crowsnest and Lethbridge Surveys) originated with the Drumheller Valley Community Opportunity Assessment Study,[3] but most of them were devised especially for the Provincial Recreation Survey. The schedule had been pre-tested prior to the Crowsnest study, which had a sample of 400. The final draft incorporated changes which seemed to be necessary on the basis of consultation with the Recreation Administrators of the City of Grande Prairie. A copy of the questionnaire used to elicit the data for this report is found in Appendix B. A complete interview took between one hour and fifteen minutes and two and a half hours to complete, depending on the fluency and the volubility of the respondent.

One major problem experienced in the recreation-oriented portion of the questionnaire was the difficulty in obtaining an accurate or useful measure of discretionary free time - the amount of leisure time available - for each person interviewed.

---

3. David Turner, Community Opportunity Assessment, Appendix, the Drumheller Valley. Human Resources Research and Development, Executive Council, Government of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, March 1967.

3. High School Schedule

The high school schedule was an abbreviated version of the adult schedule and was administered, in groups, to selected high school classes. Questions included dealt with the amount of leisure time available, students current use of leisure time, activities desired but unavailable, organizational and social involvements and a shortened list of social background items. The questionnaire was shortened so that it could be administered during one classroom period and was pre-tested in two classrooms of a large public high school in Edmonton, Alberta. Appendix C is a copy of the High School Schedule.

4. Inventory of Programs and Facilities

These inventories were intended to provide information on the supply of recreational opportunities in Grande Prairie. An attempt was made to inventory all physical facilities that were, or could be, used for leisure activities, such as public parks, pools, and arenas, all commercial outlets and all churches. Further, an inventory of all recreational programs taking place within any of the above-mentioned facilities, or taking place without a formal facility or 'place' was taken. This information, when related to age-sex components of the population, offers some guidelines as to need for new facilities, under-or-over-utilization of present facilities, under-or-over-subscription of programs, and indications of leadership and administrative difficulties, if any. Appendix D contains copies of the inventory schedules used.

B. Methodology

1. Measurement of Leisure or Discretionary Time

Four somewhat overlapping approaches may be used to assess discretionary or leisure time. These are (a) time ratings, (b) use of activity check lists, (c) logging time and money expenditures, and (d) logging the "feelings" associated with the activities logged in (c).

a. For time ratings, subjects are asked to estimate the number of hours of "leisure time" that they have during specified seasons of the year. The disadvantages of this approach include the variations in subjective, implicit definitions of leisure time among respondents, and the inaccuracies resulting from such factors as faulty memory, variations in leisure time from week to week or month to month and desire of the respondent to impress the interviewer in one way or another.

b. Discretionary time may be examined in terms of activities participated in during leisure hours: lists of entertainment devices, hobbies, sports, recreational items and sociable modes that appear to constitute the realm of leisure. These are often studies with respect to time, money or interest, and as a result, their relative importance along one or more of these dimensions can be established. Check lists including as many as 400 items may be used. Time pressures in the data collection process frequently necessitate grouping of items on these lists. This, of course, often raises the serious methodological and substantive problems of which activities may be meaningfully combined.

c. Expenditures of time and money may be recorded by the keeping of monetary or temporal logs (diaries). From the charting of all such expenditures and activities that occur within a particular time period, it is possible to isolate discretionary time according to specified criteria.

d. The fourth technique for studying discretionary time, which attempts to include the subjective components, involves keeping the logs as noted in (c) above, but as well, the respondent is asked to identify the feelings that accompanied his various activities. Here, feelings, as well as time use, are incorporated into the criteria of leisure.

It was not feasible to ask residents of Grande Prairie to keep the kind of careful logging records which are implied in the last two alternatives. Accordingly, use was made of the first two procedures. This difficulty was handled in part by viewing the data so generated not as valid and reliable indicators of the actual amount of discretionary time available to each respondent, but rather as relative indices of such time. These data may be considered as adequate for the purpose of ranking the study sample members from high to low, in terms of the amount of discretionary time available to them. People with high scores on the two discretionary time indices used are assumed to have somewhat more "leisure time" than those with lower scores. It is not assumed that the amount of time reported by respondents can be taken as accurate reports of the time that they actually spent. More specifically, then, the indices of descretionary time used in the present study include two gross ratings, and an activity check list.

The former involved asking respondents the following questions: "How much free time a week do you usually have in summer? in winter?" and "How many hours during the school day are you completely free to do as you like?"

The latter involved use of an activity check list which had first been devised for use in the Drumheller Valley Community Opportunity Assessment study and was subsequently used in the Crowsnest Pass and Lethbridge Recreation Surveys.

There are limitations in using such a short check list of activities for the purpose of taking an inventory of leisure time. However, rapport with respondents would have been jeopardized by subjecting them to the tedium of much longer check lists. Further, the overall length of the questionnaire also mitigated against expansion of the check list. One device used to partially circumvent the difficulties of the short list was that interviewers were instructed to probe carefully for other leisure time uses of respondents which were not on the list and to record these in space provided.

It was intended that the use of this check list would result in a qualitative description of the universe of recreational opportunities available to the interviewees. It was also assumed that the hourly involvements, in total, would give a relative index of the amount of leisure available to each person, and that comparisons between hourly involvements per activity would give an assessment of the relative importance of each of the leisure activities noted for residents of the Grande Prairie area.

Clearly, the procedures used in this study, as in all field studies, were a compromise between ideal procedures if unlimited resources and unlimited co-operation were available, and what was possible in view of the limitations of the actual field situation. The weakness of the procedures used are readily acknowledged, but it is emphasized that they are deemed adequate in providing indices of leisure time.

2. The Sampling Procedure

The sampling area consisted of the City of Grande Prairie and the surrounding area. This surrounding area was roughly within a 20 mile radius of Grande Prairie and north of the Wapiti River.

The decision was made to interview a single subject in each household contacted, with the goal being a final sample of 450. In order to draw the sample two lists were used. One list consisted of individuals

residing within the city limits of Grande Prairie and was compiled from the voter registration list. The second list was compiled from the land ownership map for the County of Grande Prairie and consisted of households roughly within a radius of 20 miles of the city of Grande Prairie. From these lists a final sample was randomly selected; 300 being drawn from within the city and 150 from the surrounding area, making a final combined sample of 450. Names and addresses were put on individual cards which were then divided into two equal stacks - one for each sex, so that an equal number of males and females could be interviewed.

The instructions to interviewers on how to select the respondent within the selected household in order to draw a representative sample were as follows. If a person of the sex required on the card of a particular household answered the door, he/she was to be interviewed. If a person of the opposite sex answered the door, he/she was to be asked if an adult of the opposite sex lived there, and where possible this person was to be interviewed or an appointment was to be made to interview him/her at a later time.

3. Adequacy of Sampling Procedure

How adequate were the procedures used in securing a representative sample of the area? Two different attempts can be made to test the sample's representativeness of the actual population of the Grande Prairie area and thus the adequacy of the sampling procedures.

The first involves this question: does the age/sex breakdown of the population resemble the age/sex breakdown of the sample? The answer to this question is found in Table II-1. The data shows that young subjects in fact comprised 42.3% of the population of the Grande Prairie area (aged 20 years or over) in 1966, whereas 41.6% of the study sample were of this group, suggesting that the sample is slightly under-representative in terms of the young. The same source shows that middle-aged

persons make up 35.8% of the population and 41.6% of the sample, the sample being over-represented by 5.3%. In addition, the census data show that the sample should have contained 4.5% more older respondents than it did in order to be truly representative of the area's population.

Table II-1

Age-Sex Distributions of Total Population of Grande Prairie Area Over 19 Years of Age, 1966, and Study Sample, 1968

Age - Sex Type	Population		Sample	
	N	%	N	%
Young[1] Male	1,270	20.8	81	18.0
Middle-Aged[2] Male	1,126	18.4	93	20.7
Older[3] Male	691	11.3	51	11.3
TOTAL MALE	3,087	50.5	225	50.0
Young Female	1,314	21.5	106	23.6
Middle-Aged Female	1,072	17.5	92	20.4
Older Female	639	10.5	27	6.0
TOTAL FEMALE	3,025	49.5	225	50.0
Total Young Subjects	2,584	42.3	187	41.6
Total Middle-Aged Subjects	2,198	35.8	185	41.1
Total Older Subjects	1,330	21.8	78	17.3
TOTAL	6,112	99.9	450	100.0

1. Young: for Population = 20-34; for Sample = 18-35
2. Middle-aged: for Population = 35-54; for Sample = 36-55
3. Older: for Population = 55 and older; for Sample = 56 and over

Source: Enumeration Area Print Out No. 1, Alberta, 1966.

Except for under-representing older females by 4.5%, the sample was generally adequate in representing the population by sex; however, it is evident that the sample was less accurate in representing the population in terms of middle-aged and older subjects.

The second approach to the assessment of the adequacy of the sampling procedures involves an assessment of the representativeness of the sample from the perspective of the educational characteristics of residents of the Grande Prairie area, as reported in the 1961 census - the most recent statistics available at the time of the survey. Unfortunately, the categories used by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to classify these variables do not conform with those used for social class stratification in the present study.

It was possible, however, to group the educational levels used in the 1961 census in such a way as to make them roughly comparable with the levels used in this study. To do this, three or four years of secondary schooling was equated with 12 years of education for the sample, one or two years of secondary with 10 or 11 years, and elementary (1 to 4 and 5 or more), Kindergarten and "none" roughly with 9 or fewer years of schooling. Five years of secondary schooling was equated with the various partial and complete university education categories classified as "university education" for the study. Table II-2 shows the distribution by education of the total Grande Prairie population and the study sample.

Table II-2

Education of the Grande Prairie Area, Not Attending School, 1961, and of the Study Sample, 1968

Population	Education								
	Less than 10 years		10-11 years		12 years		University		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Total population	1,937	37.7	1,249	24.3	1,593	31.0	360	7.0	5,139
Study sample	194	43.1	131	29.1	83	18.4	42	9.3	450
Discrepancy: Sample is		+ 5.4		+ 4.8		-12.6		+2.3	

Source: Enumeration Area Print Outs Nos. 7 and 1, Alberta, 1961.

The data show that the distributions by education of the total population and the study sample for Grande Prairie differed moderately (12.6%) for the 12 years level and a fair amount for the other levels, especially for lowest educational level.

From the findings of these two comparisons of the total population and the study sample, it may be inferred that the sample was generally representative of the population of the area in terms of the age/sex breakdown and the educational level.

A more adequate sampling procedure would have been to select the households to be interviewed, and then contact each household in order to determine the characteristics of its members. A frequency distribution could then have been drawn up of people in each of the demographic groups, sampling ratios for each established, and the precise individual to be interviewed in each household could then be designated. This would have tended to reduce the temptation of interviewers to make inappropriate substitutions when the type of respondent they should interview was difficult to contact, but it would certainly not have eliminated the problem because it would not have made these difficult-to-contact subjects

any easier to reach. In any case, this is a time consuming procedure which increases the cost of the study, and it was decided not to use it in the present research.

4. The Interviewing Procedure

Much of the detail concerning the interviewing procedure has been implied in the preceding pages. Interviewers were instructed to call at each of the households on their sample list, and to establish whether or not there was a member of the desired sex for that household resident there. If an adult of that sex was at home and not otherwise involved, the interview proceeded at once. If that particular time was inconvenient, the interviewer made an appointment at the convenience of the interviewee and came back at the appropriate time. If an adult household member of the desired sex was not at home, inquiry was made as to when he or she would be home and probably have the leisure to be interviewed, and the interviewer left with it clearly understood that he would return at that time.

When an interview was in progress and an interruption occurred, the interviewer was instructed to break off the interview and make an appointment to complete it at a later time, rather than to attempt to complete it under difficult conditions or when others present might influence the response which the subject made to questions.

Generally, the interview seemed to be an enjoyable experience for subjects who participated; this was especially true of elderly subjects who appreciated the diversion the interview provided. Rapport as reported on an interviewer's evaluation, in most interview situations was quite satisfactory.

Degree of rapport did not, in all cases, relate to the quality of the interview. Many older respondents were cooperative but were unable to contribute to questions on recreation.

A failure to respond may have been due to language or hearing

problems, inability to understand the questions, unfamiliarity with the topic, illness which kept them out of touch with the community or any combination of the above. Loneliness and isolation may have been factors which aided in the establishment of a good rapport in the older age group.

The establishment of only fair or poor rapport by the interviewer was, in some cases, the result of a suspicion about the purpose of the survey. Many respondents were skeptical of the interviewer's intentions; some thought the interviewer was a salesman or a representative from the Welfare Department. Other respondents remained hostile for what they perceived as political reasons. In many cases, once the interviewer had clearly established his intentions, the degree of rapport increased.

A number of older respondents felt that a survey on recreation did not pertain to them and they became tired of the questions. Language difficulties compounded by the lengthiness of the interview also resulted in a number of exhausting interviews.

As might be expected, those respondents who were involved in the recreational activities or who were familiar with the survey and had given the problem some thought contributed valuable information and opinions.

5. Analysis of the Data

Following the completion of each interview, the schedule was read within one or two days by an interviewer other than the one who had completed it to detect omissions, to insure completeness of responses, and to check upon the legibility of the answers. Where information was incomplete, interviewers were instructed to call back in order to secure the needed answers from the interviewee.

The completed schedules were then sent to Edmonton, where they were independently coded, twice, as a check on the accuracy of the coding process. The numerical codes thus obtained were punched into IBM data cards. The actual tabulations of responses and computation of relevant statistics were then made by use of the IBM 360 computer at the Provincial Government Data Centre. The relationship between the independent, or diagnostic variables and the remaining dependent variables were assessed by computing chi-square for each frequency table established by cross-tabulating selected pairs of variables. Only those tables with statistical significance at the 5% level (probability of the obtained chi-square) or better, were used for inclusion in the report.

6. Independent and Dependent Variables

Eight independent, or diagnostic variables were considered as being of primary importance in explaining different recreational habits of various sub-sections of the population. These basic variables were:

1. Sex of respondent
2. Age of respondent
3. Marital status of respondent
4. Ethnic origin of respondent
5. Generation of respondent
6. Educational level of respondent
7. Income of respondent
8. Occupation of respondent

Degree of anomie was also used as an independent variable for the chapter on social involvements. It is discussed at length in the body of the report where it first appears, so that at this juncture, only a brief explanation will be provided. Anomie refers to an attitude of powerlessness and of estrangement from the standard patterns of behavior within a social context.

The remainder of the variables discussed in this report were considered for purposes of analysis, as dependent. They fall into several categories: leisure time availability, current recreational activities, preferred activities and activities desired, but unavailable, as well as attitudes toward work and recreation in general.

7. Organization of This Report

The format for writing the report follows this general sequence. A particular relevant dependent variable was chosen for discussion and its relationship to each of the 8 independent variables examined. If some of the relationships were statistically significant (at the 5% level) they were noted, and then discussed at some length in the order of their occurrence on the ordered list of independent variables previously mentioned. At the end of this discussion, a short summary statement regarding the significant relationships was written. Then, consideration was given, in the same manner, to the next dependent variable chosen for discussion.

The order in which the general section of dependent variables are discussed can be discerned from the Table of Contents, beginning with Chapter III and proceeding through Chapter IX.

CHAPTER III

WORK INVOLVEMENTS AND PREFERENCES

Of basic importance to the establishment of a recreational policy, or the modification of an existing policy, is an understanding of the amount of time a population has to pursue non-work activities. Once this information has been obtained, it is important to determine the relative significance people place on work and leisure activities in order to decide how they wish to spend their uncommitted hours. To these ends, this chapter will outline the work commitments of the population in the Grande Prairie area, and go on to discuss the work and leisure ethics that guide their actions.

A. Regular and Overtime Work

For a sample consisting of both males and females, it is necessary to consider both the hours spent in gainful employment, for most of the men and some of the women, and the number of hours women spend in housework. This section will deal first with the hours spent in housework by the women, and second with the hours committed to remunerative employment by men and working women.

1. Time Spent in Housework

Female respondents were asked the question: "About how many hours a day would you say you spend in housework?" Table III-1 shows the distribution of responses from the housewives of the Grande Prairie sample.

Table III-1

Hours Per Day in Housework

Number of Hours	Number	Per Cent
none	2	0.9
1 - 2	34	15.2
3 - 4	60	26.8
5 - 6	56	25.0
7 - 8	28	12.5
9 - 10	20	8.9
11 - or more	10	4.5
no response	14	6.3
TOTAL	224	100.1

The data show that the majority (51.8%) of the housewives spent 3 to 6 hours a day doing housework. Time spent in housework was not significantly related to any of the independent variables.

2. Gainful Employment

Respondents were asked how many hours they spent per week at gainful employment. They were asked to report separately for summer and winter to determine if there were any seasonal differences. See Table III-2.

Table III-2

Hours Spent in Gainful Employment a Week in Summer and in Winter

Hours Per Week	Summer		Winter	
	N	%	N	%
Less than 36	26	5.8	53	11.8
36 - 40	90	20.0	100	22.2
41 - 50	69	15.3	66	14.7
51 - 60	32	7.1	26	5.8
more than 60	52	11.6	28	6.2
none, housewife	170	37.8	166	36.9
no response	11	2.4	11	2.4
TOTAL	450	100.0	450	100.0

The data show that slightly over a third of the respondents were housewives, unemployed or retired: 37.8% for summer and 36.9% for winter. Respondents tended to spend more hours working in the summer than in the winter - 11.6% and 6.2% respectively reported spending over 60 hours a week at gainful employment. Correspondingly, a higher proportion of respondents reported spending less than 36 hours a week working in winter (11.8%), than in summer, (5.8%).

Income was significantly related to the number of hours spent in gainful employment both in summer and winter. Marital status was also related to the hours spent in gainful employment in summer, but it was not related in winter.

Table III-3 shows the relationship between income of respondent and number of hours per week in gainful employment, for summer.

Table III-3

Hours Per Week Spent Working in the Summer by Income

	Hours Per Week								
	Less than 36		36-40		41-50		51 or more		
Income	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	Total
Less than $3,000	3	10.0	8	26.7	5	16.7	14	46.7	30
$3,000 - $4,499	1	2.0	28	57.1	10	20.4	10	20.4	49
$4,500 - $5,499	1	3.0	16	48.5	12	36.4	4	12.1	33
$5,500 - $6,499	3	11.1	6	22.2	8	29.6	10	37.0	27
$6,500 or more	13	12.9	26	25.7	29	28.7	33	32.7	101
TOTAL	21	8.8	84	35.0	64	26.7	71	29.6	240

($P < .01$)

The relationship is basically curvilinear with respondents in the middle income brackets tending to work medial amounts of time. Respondents in the highest and lowest income brackets tended to work either many hours (32.7% and 46.7% respectively reported working 51 or more hours a week) or fewer hours (12.9% and 10.0% respectively reported working less than 36 hours a week).

The relationship between number of hours spent working per week in the winter and income is shown in the table III-4.

Table III-4

Hours Per Week Spent Working in the Winter by Income

Hours Per Week

Income	Less than 36 N	Less than 36 %	36-40 N	36-40 %	41-50 N	41-50 %	51 or more N	51 or more %	Total
Less than $3,000	5	16.1	11	35.5	9	29.0	6	19.4	31
$3,000 - $4,499	11	21.6	26	51.0	12	23.5	2	3.9	51
$4,500 - $5,499	4	12.1	17	51.5	10	30.3	2	6.1	33
$5,500 - $6,499	6	22.2	6	22.2	8	29.6	7	25.9	27
$6,500 or more	17	16.7	32	31.4	24	23.5	29	28.4	102
TOTAL	43	17.6	92	37.7	63	25.8	46	18.9	244

($P < .05$)

The relationship for winter also shows that respondents in the lowest and highest income brackets had the greatest proportion of respondents who reported working 51 or more hours per week, and middle income respondents spent a medial amount of time working per week. However, a slightly higher proportion of respondents who earned from $3,000 to $4,499 (21.6%) and from $5,500 to $6,499 (22.2%) reported working less than 36 hours a week.

Table III-5 illustrates the relationship between the number of hours spent working per week in summer and marital status.

Table III-5

Hours Per Week Spent Working in the Summer by Marital Status

	Hours Per Week								
	Less than 36		36-40		41-50		51 or more		
Marital Status	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	Total
Married	23	10.7	61	28.4	58	27.0	73	34.0	215
Non-Married	3	5.6	29	53.7	11	20.4	11	20.4	54
TOTAL	26	9.7	90	33.5	69	25.7	84	31.2	269

($P < .01$)

Married respondents spent more time working than non-married respondents - 34.0% of the married respondents and just 20.4% of the single respondents reported working more than 50 hours a week at gainful employment.

B. Attitudes Toward Work and Leisure

To determine attitudes of respondents towards work and leisure a "Protestant Ethic" scale was administered, and a direct question about whether the respondent obtained greater satisfaction from the activities he pursued when he was not working, was asked.

Protestant Ethic refers to an attitude placing a heavy value on work as opposed to leisure: the idea that there is an inherent value in work. The relevance of such an attitude to a study of recreational pursuits and interests is readily apparent: if there is a widespread endorsement of the Protestant Ethic, the type of non-remunerative activities that will be desired will be of quite a different nature than if the endorsement is relatively low. That is, individuals who strongly endorse the Protestant Ethic would probably seek to obtain fewer leisure hours and the activities that they would pursue in those hours would be of a "productive", rather than a purely "consummatory" nature.

Respondents were asked a series of three questions to determine the extent to which they endorsed the Protestant Ethic. The three questions were: "Would you say that it is alright for a man to take off from work now and then if there is something else he would rather do?", "Would you say that most people spend too much time working, and not enough time enjoying life?", and "If you had a choice of taking a paid vacation or working during that time, and getting paid extra, would you take the vacation?" Respondents were asked how strongly they felt about their yes or no answers: very strongly, fairly strongly, or not too strongly. Ratings of these responses to each question varied from one to six, making the total range of the scale from three to eighteen, with eighteen being the strongest endorsement of the Protestant Ethic.

Table III-6 shows the distribution of the totals of the responses to these questions.

Table III-6

Protestant Ethic Scores

Score	Number	Per Cent
3	5	1.1
4 - 5	24	5.3
6 - 7	31	6.9
8 - 9	95	21.1
10 - 11	99	22.0
12 - 13	153	34.0
14 - 15	18	4.0
16 - 18	13	2.9
No response	12	2.7
TOTAL	450	100.0

Table III-6 shows that Grande Prairie respondents exhibited a medial endorsement of the Protestant Ethic: 13.3% scored from 3 to 7, 77.1% scored in the medial range-from 8 to 13, and 9.6% scored in the upper range-from 14 to 18.

Protestant Ethic scores were not significantly related to any of the independent variables.

As a related index of the value respondents placed on work and leisure, the question was asked; "Would you say you get more satisfaction from work, or from the things you do when you are not working?" The distribution of responses to this question is given in Table III-7.

Table III-7

More Satisfaction from Work or Leisure

Response	Number	Per Cent
more from work	264	58.7
more from leisure	141	31.3
from both	36	8.0
no response	9	2.0
TOTAL	450	100.0

The results of this question appear to be consistent with those obtained in response to the Protestant Ethic Scale. That is, in Table III-7, it is evident that almost twice as many respondents named work as more satisfying, as named leisure. When asked why work or leisure was preferred the highest proportion of respondents said that they "just enjoy it".

The tendency to choose either work or leisure as a satisfying activity was significantly correlated with generation and occupation. The variables of sex, marital status, ethnicity, education, income, and age were not related to the preference for work or leisure.

Table III-8 shows the relationship between generation and satisfaction gained from work or leisure.

Table III-8

Satisfaction from Work or Leisure by Generation

	Satisfaction from Work or Leisure						
	Work		Leisure		Both		
Generation	N	%	N	%	N	%	Total
first	41	65.1	18	28.6	4	6.3	63
second	112	67.9	43	26.1	10	6.1	165
third	76	53.1	56	39.2	11	7.7	143
fourth	32	52.5	19	31.1	10	16.4	61
TOTAL	261	60.4	136	31.5	35	8.1	432

($P < .03$)

The data show that a higher proportion of first and second generation respondents preferred work (65.1% and 67.9% respectively), than did third and fourth generation respondents (53.1% and 52.5% respectively). Conversely, leisure was preferred by fewer first and second generation respondents (28.6% and 26.1%) than by third and fourth generation respondents (39.2% and 31.1%).

Occupation was also related to a preference for work or leisure. This relationship is illustrated in Table III-9.

Table III-9

Satisfaction from Work or Leisure by Occupation

	Satisfaction from Work or Leisure						
	Work		Leisure		Both		
Occupation	N	%	N	%	N	%	Total
Hollingshead 1 - 3	39	65.0	14	23.3	7	11.7	60
Hollingshead 4 & Farmers	76	70.4	22	20.4	10	9.3	108
Hollingshead 5 & 6	48	53.9	34	38.2	7	7.9	89
Hollingshead 7 & non-working	25	64.1	12	30.8	2	5.1	39
Housewives	76	52.4	59	40.7	10	6.9	145
TOTAL	264	59.9	141	32.0	36	8.2	441

($P < .04$)

The data show that the higher the occupational status the more likely respondents were to say that they received satisfaction from both work and leisure. Respondents in the Hollingshead 4 occupational category and Farmers were most likely to mention work as more satisfying (70.4%) while respondents whose occupations were classified as Hollingshead 5 and 6 were the most likely to prefer leisure activities (38.2%).

Housewives were least likely to have named work as more satisfying, and the most likely to have named leisure.

As an additional index of work attitudes, respondents were asked: "If you had a choice would you work:

a) longer hours for more money;

b) the same hours for the same money;

c) shorter hours for less money.

Why?.....

The distribution of responses obtained to this question is given in Table III-10.

Table III-10

Responses to the question, "Would you work longer hours for more money, the same hours for the same money, or shorter hours for less money?"

Responses	Number	Per Cent
longer hours - more money	78	17.3
same hours - same money	292	64.9
shorter hours - less money	48	10.7
no response	32	7.1
TOTAL	450	100.0

Nearly two-thirds, (64.9%) reported being satisfied with their work set up by having given preference to working the same hours for the same money if given a choice. The most substantial reason given for this preference, (mentioned by 219 or 48.7%) was that respondents "like things the way they are and that it gave enough free time".

Five independent variables were related to the respondent's preference for work hours and corresponding pay. They were: sex, marital status, education, income, and occupation.

Female respondents were more likely, (13.2% or 27), to want to work less hours for less money than were male respondents, (9.9% or 21). ($P < .003$). Conversely, more (24.9% or 53) males reported a desire for more hours of work, and therefore more money, than did female respondents, (12.2%).

Non-married respondents were more likely to want to work more hours for more money (28.6% or 22) than were married respondents, 16.4% or 56, ($P < .03$). Conversely, a higher proportion (12.6% or 43) of married people chose less hours for less money than did non-married people (6.5% or 5).

Education was also related to the choice of hours and money. See Table III-11.

Table III-11

Choice of Work Hours and Pay by Education

Work Hours and Pay

	More Hours More Pay		Same Hours Same Pay		Less Hours Less Pay		
Education	N	%	N	%	N	%	Total
0 to 9 years	41	23.6	124	71.3	9	5.2	174
10 to 11 years	24	19.4	82	66.1	18	14.5	124
12 years	9	11.2	63	78.8	8	10.0	80
Some College or College Degree	4	10.0	23	57.5	13	32.5	40
TOTAL	78	18.7	292	69.9	48	11.5	418

($P < .001$)

There was an inverse relationship between education and the preference for more work hours and more pay. Of those respondents with from 0 to 9 years of education, 23.6% desired more work hours and therefore more pay. This proportion decreased steadily to 10.0% of those respondents with a college education who reported the same preference. Respondents with a college education (57.5%) and those with from 10 to 11 years (66.1%) were

least likely to want to maintain their present work hours and salary. Respondents with a college education were most likely to say that they would like to work less hours for less money (32.5%).

Table III-12 illustrates the relationship between income and choice of work hours and pay.

Table III-12

Choice of Work Hours and Pay by Income

	Work Hours and Pay						
	More Hours More Pay		Same Hours Same Pay		Less Hours Less Pay		
Income	N	%	N	%	N	%	Total
Less than $3,000	16	30.8	32	61.5	4	7.7	52
$3,000 - $4,499	12	16.4	58	79.5	3	4.1	73
$4,500 - $5,499	10	21.3	33	70.2	4	8.5	47
$5,500 - $6,499	5	11.4	35	79.5	4	9.1	44
$6,500 or more	21	15.4	91	66.9	24	17.6	136
TOTAL	64	18.2	249	70.7	39	11.1	352

($P < .02$)

The data show that respondents who earned from $3,000 to $4,499 and from $5,500 to $6,499 were the most likely to prefer working (79.5% for both) the same hours for the same pay and conversely the least likely (16.4% and 11.4% respectively) to want to work more hours for more pay. People making $6,500 or more had the greatest proportion (17.6%) who said they would prefer to work fewer hours for less pay.

The relationship between occupation and choice of work hours and pay is shown in Table III-13.

Table III-13

Choice of Work Hours and Pay by Occupation

	Choice of Work Hours and Pay						
	More Hours More Pay		Same Hours Same Pay		Less Hours Less Pay		
Occupation	N	%	N	%	N	%	Total
Hollingshead 1 - 3	9	15.3	36	61.0	14	23.7	59
Hollingshead 4 & Farmers	22	21.2	73	70.2	9	8.7	104
Hollingshead 5 & 6	19	21.6	63	71.6	6	6.8	88
Hollingshead 7 & Non-working	13	34.2	22	57.9	3	7.9	38
Housewives	15	11.6	98	76.0	16	12.4	129
TOTAL	78	18.7	292	69.9	48	11.5	418

($P < .01$)

Excluding housewives, it was found that fewer respondents in the lowest and highest occupational categories (61.0% and 57.9% respectively) wanted to work the same hours for the same pay than did respondents in the Hollingshead 4 and farmers (70.2%) and respondents in Hollingshead 5 and 6 (71.6%). Respondents in Hollingshead 1 to 3 had the highest proportion (23.7%) who wanted fewer work hours for less pay and respondents in Hollingshead 7 and non-working had the greatest proportion (34.2%) who said they wanted more hours with more pay.

The majority of housewives (76.0%) wanted the same hours with the same pay.

SUMMARY

III. Work Involvements and Preferences

A. Regular and Overtime Work

In this section information was presented on work involvement in terms of work schedules.

The index used for work schedules consisted of the number of hours a respondent reported working per week. For women, the index was the number of hours reported spent in doing housework.

The independent variables which were cross-tabulated with these indices are the same as those to be used throughout the present study: sex, marital status, ethnicity, generation, education, income, occupation, and age.

The majority of housewives spent from 3 to 6 hours a day doing housework. The number of hours spent doing housework was not related to any of the independent variables.

The data showed that one-third of the sample was either housewives, unemployed, or retired and therefore reported no hours spent in gainful employment. For the working respondents, more time was spent at gainful employment in the summer than in the winter.

Income was related to the number of hours spent in gainful employment both in summer and winter. The relationships both showed that respondents in the lowest and highest income brackets tended to spend more time at gainful employment per week than did middle income respondents.

The number of hours spent in gainful employment was also related to marital status, but only in the summer. A higher proportion of married respondents reported working few hours or many hours.

Non-married respondents tended to work an average amount.

B. Attitudes Toward Work and Leisure

The data showed that a majority of the sample scored in the medial range on the Protestant Ethic scale. (Protestant Ethic refers to an attitude placing a heavy value on work as opposed to leisure: the idea that there is an inherent value in work.) These scores were not related to any of the independent variables.

When asked whether work or leisure activities were more satisfying, the majority named work as being more satisfying. This variable was significantly related to generation and occupation, but not to sex, age, marital status, ethnicity, income or education.

Respondents who found work more satisfying than leisure tended to be first or second generation Canadians and in the Hollingshead 4 occupational category or Farmers. A higher proportion of respondents in Hollingshead 5 and 6 occupational categories reported getting more satisfaction from leisure activities. There was a tendency for respondents in higher-ranking occupations to report that they got satisfaction from both work and leisure.

The majority of the respondents were content to work the same number of hours for the same amount of money because they felt this was satisfactory, and allowed them enough free time to do other things. This variable was related to sex, marital status, education, income, and occupation, but not to age, ethnicity or generation.

Female and married respondents were more likely to want to work fewer hours for less money than were males or non-married respondents. Conversely, male and non-married respondents were more likely to want to work longer hours for more money.

There was an inverse relationship between education and the preference for longer hours and more money. Respondents with 0 to 9 years or 12 years of education were most likely to be content with the same hours for the same salary, while college educated respondents had a higher proportion who would like to work fewer hours for less money.

The relationship with income showed that respondents in the highest income bracket were the most likely to want to work fewer hours for less money while respondents in the lowest income bracket preferred to work more hours for higher wages.

Excluding housewives, fewer respondents in the lowest and highest occupational levels preferred to work the same hours for the same pay than did respondents in middle-ranking occupations. Respondents in high-ranking occupations had the greatest proportion who wanted fewer hours for less pay whereas respondents in low status occupations had the greatest proportion who wanted more hours for more pay.

The majority of housewives were content with the same number of work hours for the same pay.

CHAPTER IV

ORGANIZATIONAL INVOLVEMENTS

If adequate and realistic planning of meaningful recreation for residents of any area is to be carried out, it is necessary to know how much of their time is committed to various types of organizations, in addition to the amount of time spent in housework and gainful employment. This chapter will present information available for this type of involvement among sample members. The initial index to be discussed will be simply the intensity of involvement (proportion of meetings attended), and the extent of involvement (total hours per month that are currently being spent). Because many voluntary organizations are more or less seasonal in their concerns, a distinction has again been made between summer and winter organizational activities. The offices held and regular duties performed in organizations, annual dues, and expected future involvement are discussed.

As a related index of organizational involvement, the number of official positions the respondents had held in the community were discussed.

The second part of the chapter turns specifically to church activities as a very common type of non-work involvement. The sample is described in terms of church affiliation, and the intensity of involvement (attendance), and the extent of involvement (hours per month) are outlined. Again the distinction is made between summer and winter. This section concludes with a statement of planned future involvement for the Grande Prairie residents as they see it.

A. Formal Organizations

Each person interviewed was asked to name the organizations and clubs to which he/she belonged, and was then asked a series of questions

about each. These questions included whether the respondent held any offices, performed any regular duties, how many meetings there were a month, the number of meetings attended per month, and the number of hours spent in club activities per month, and whether the respondent expected to be more or less active in the future.

1. Number of Organizational Memberships

The organizations and clubs named by each respondent were counted. The distribution of responses is given in Table IV-1.

Table IV-1

Number of Organizational and Club Memberships

Number	Number	Per Cent
none	71	15.8
1	213	47.3
2	88	19.6
3	39	8.7
4	22	4.9
5 or more	15	3.3
no answer	2	0.4
TOTAL	450	100.0

The data show that 47.3% of the Grande Prairie sample belonged to one organization, 19.6% belonged to two, and 15.8% belonged to more.

These responses were significantly related to marital status, education, income, occupation, and age.

The cross-tabulation of marital status and number of organizational memberships ($P<.01$) showed that married respondents belonged to more clubs and organizations than non-married respondents. No memberships were reported by 50 (13.7%) of the married, and 21 (25.6%) of the non-married respondents, while 4 or more memberships were reported by 36 (9.8%) of the married, and only one (1.2%) of the non-married respondents.

Education and number of organizational memberships were directly related: see Table IV-2.

Table IV-2

Number of Organizational Memberships by Education of Respondent

	Number of Memberships										
	None		One		Two		Three		Four or more		
Education	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	Total
1 to 9 years	37	19.1	105	54.1	30	15.5	16	8.2	6	3.1	194
10 to 11 years	16	12.3	68	52.3	30	23.1	9	6.9	7	5.4	130
12 years	12	14.5	27	32.5	24	28.9	6	7.2	14	16.9	83
College	6	14.6	13	31.7	4	9.8	8	19.5	10	24.4	41
TOTAL	71	15.8	213	47.5	88	19.6	39	8.7	37	8.3	448

($P<.001$)

The data show that 3.1% of the respondents with 1 to 9 years of education belonged to 4 or more organizations, and this proportion steadily increased to 24.4% of those with a college education who said the same.

Conversely, 54.1% of those with 1 to 9 years of education, and only 31.7% of those with a college education, reported one organizational membership.

Income was also directly related to number of organizational memberships as shown in Table IV-3.

Table IV-3

Number of Organizational Memberships by Income of Respondent

	Number of Memberships										
	None		One		Two		Three		Four or more		
Income	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	Total
less than $3,000	14	23.0	36	59.0	7	11.5	4	6.6	0	0.0	61
$3,000 to $4,499	15	19.0	46	58.2	10	12.7	7	8.9	1	1.3	79
$4,500 to $5,499	9	18.0	28	56.0	6	12.0	4	8.0	3	6.0	50
$5,500 to $6,499	9	18.4	20	40.8	13	26.5	4	8.2	3	6.1	49
$6,500 or more	11	8.0	53	38.7	39	28.5	13	9.5	21	15.3	137
TOTAL	58	15.4	183	48.7	75	19.9	32	8.5	28	7.4	376

($P < .001$)

The data show that 59.0% of those earning less than $3,000.00 per year belonged to one organization and this proportion decreased to 38.7% of those earning $6,500 per year or more who said the same.

Conversely, 15.3% of those in the highest, and none of those in the lowest income bracket reported 4 or more organizational memberships.

The findings of occupation and number of organizational memberships reinforced the findings of income and education with organizational memberships: See Table IV-4.

Table IV-4

Number of Organizational Memberships by Occupation of Respondent

	Number of Memberships										
	None		One		Two		Three		Four or more		
Occupation	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	Total
Hollingshead 1 to 3	3	4.9	18	29.5	17	27.9	12	19.7	11	18.0	61
Hollingshead 4 and farmers	19	17.4	50	45.9	23	21.1	7	6.4	10	9.2	109
Hollingshead 5 and 6	23	26.4	41	47.1	18	20.7	3	3.4	2	2.3	87
Hollingshead 7 and non-working	8	18.6	29	67.4	3	7.0	3	7.0	0	0.0	43
Housewives	18	12.2	75	50.7	27	18.2	14	9.5	14	9.5	148
TOTAL	71	15.8	213	47.5	88	19.6	39	8.7	37	8.3	448

($P < .001$)

The data show that respondents in higher Hollingshead occupational categories belonged to more organizations than did those in the lower occupational categories. Four or more memberships were reported by 18.0% of those in Hollingshead 1 to 3, and this proportion decreased to none of the Hollingshead 7 and non-working respondents who said the same.

Conversely, 67.4% of those in Hollingshead 7 and non-working respondents, and only 29.5% of those in Hollingshead 1 to 3, reported belonging to one organization.

There was a curvilinear relationship between age and number of organizational memberships: see Table IV-5.

Table IV-5

Number of Organizational Memberships by Age of Respondent

	Number of Memberships										
	None		One		Two		Three		Four or more		
Age	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	Total
25 years and under	14	19.7	44	62.0	9	12.7	3	4.2	1	1.4	71
26 to 40 years	21	13.2	71	44.7	37	23.3	15	9.4	15	9.4	159
41 to 55 years	20	14.6	63	46.0	27	19.7	9	6.6	18	13.1	137
56 years and over	14	18.2	35	45.5	14	18.2	11	14.3	3	3.9	77
TOTAL	69	15.5	213	48.0	87	19.6	38	8.6	37	8.3	444

($P < .03$)

Respondents from 26 to 55 years of age belonged to more organizations than younger or older respondents did. Four or more memberships were reported by 13.1% of those from 41 to 55, 9.4% of those from 26 to 40, and only 3.9% of those 56 and over, and 1.4% of those 25 years of age and under.

Conversely, 19.7% of the younger and 18.2% of the older respondents reported no memberships while less than 15% of each of the two medial age groups reported the same.

2. Proportion of Meetings Attended

The respondents were asked to indicate the proportion of meetings which their organizations held that they attended in summer and winter. The distribution of responses received is given in Table IV-6.

Table IV-6

Proportion of Meetings Attended

	Summer		Winter	
Proportion	N	%	N	%
every meeting	125	70.3	141	79.2
more than half	7	3.9	7	3.9
less than half	5	2.8	7	3.9
organization has no meetings	21	11.8	2	1.1
belong in name only	20	11.2	21	11.8
TOTAL	178	100.0	178	99.9

There were 272 respondents who did not answer this question.

Of those who answered this question, 70.3% in summer, and 79.2% of the respondents in winter, attended every meeting their organizations held. More respondents reported that their organizations were inactive in the summer (11.8%) than in the winter (1.1%).

Proportion of meetings attended in summer was not significantly related to any of the independent variables. The proportion of meetings attended in winter was related only to sex, ($P<.04$), and the relationship showed that more female (76 or 89.4%) than male respondents (72 or 77.4%) attended more than 1/3 of their organizational meetings.

3. Hours per Month in Organizations

The distribution of responses obtained for time spent in organizations in summer and winter is given in Table IV-7.

Table IV-7

Time Spent in Organizations

	Summer		Winter	
Hours/ Month	N	%	N	%
none-belongs in name only	18	10.1	17	9.6
none-organization not active	14	7.8	0	-
1 hr. or less	23	12.9	22	12.4
2 to 5 hours	54	30.2	59	33.1
6 to 9 hours	28	15.6	32	18.0
10 to 13 hours	16	8.9	16	9.0
14 to 21 hours	14	7.8	13	7.3
21 hours or more	12	6.7	19	10.7
TOTAL	179	100.0	178	100.1

There were 271 who did not answer this question for summer, and 272 for winter. Respondents spent slightly more time in organizations in winter than in summer. The data show that 30.2% in summer and 33.1% of those who answered the question for winter, spent from 2 to 5 hours per month in organizations; 18.0% in winter, and 15.6% in summer spent from 6 to 9 hours per month.

Time spent in organizations was not related to any of the independent variables.

4. Offices or Regular Duties

When asked in what proportion of their organizations did they hold offices or perform regular duties, 270 (60.0%) of the respondents did not answer. Of those who answered, 113 said that they did not hold any office, 25 held office in less than 60% of their organizations, 14 in 60-99%, and 28 held office or performed regular duties in all the organizations to which they belonged.

None of the independent variables were significantly related to these responses.

5. Annual Dues

Respondents were next asked if they paid organizational dues and if so, how much. The responses obtained are given in Table IV-8.

Table IV-8

Annual Organizational Dues

Dues	Number	Per Cent
none	41	23.8
under $5.00	41	23.8
$ 5.00 - $10.00	19	11.1
$10.00 - $25.00	50	29.1
$25.00 - $50.00	13	7.6
$50.00 and over	6	3.5
unspecified	2	1.2
TOTAL	172	100.1

There were 278 respondents who did not answer this question.

The data show that almost one-quarter (23.8%) of those who answered did not pay any organizational dues, 23.8% paid less than $5.00, and 29.1% paid from $10.00 to $25.00 per year.

These responses were related to sex and occupation.

The cross-tabulation of sex and annual dues ($P < .001$) showed that male respondents were required to pay more dues than female respondents. Dues of $10.00 or more were reported by 56 (70.9%) of the male, and only 13 (25.0%) of the female respondents.

The relationship between occupation and annual dues is given in Table IV-9.

Table IV-9

Annual Organizational Dues by Occupation of Respondent

	Dues				
	less than $10.00		$10.00 or more		
Occupation	N	%	N	%	Total
Hollingshead 1 to 3	8	22.2	28	77.8	36
Hollingshead 4 and farmers	13	34.2	25	65.8	38
Hollingshead 5 and 6	11	57.9	8	42.1	19
Hollingshead 7 and non-working	1	33.3	2	66.7	3
Housewives	29	82.9	6	17.1	35
TOTAL	62	47.3	69	52.7	131

($P < .001$)

The data show that 77.8% of those in Hollingshead 1 to 3 paid $10.00 per year or more in organizational fees; 65.8% of those in Hollingshead 4, only 42.1% of those in Hollingshead 5 and 6, and 66.7% of those in Hollingshead 7 and non-working respondents said the same. A much smaller

proportion of housewives (17.1%) than of the sample as a whole (52.7%) paid fees of $10.00 a year or more.

6. Future Activity

When asked if they expected to be more or less active in the future, 283 (62.9%) of the sample did not answer, 49 (10.9%) said they expected to be more active, 104 (23.1%) said they would maintain their present activity, and 14 (3.1%) said they would be less active in formal organizations in the future.

7. Number of Official Positions in the Community

As a related index of organizational involvement respondents were asked: "Are there any other official positions you have ever held in the community, on the school board, church, executive, or other organizations - and if yes, what positions, in what organizations?" The distribution of responses received is given in Table IV-10.

Table IV-10

Number of Official Positions Held

Number	Number	Per Cent
none	332	73.8
one	67	14.9
two	21	4.7
three	19	4.2
4 or more	8	1.8
no answer	3	0.7
TOTAL	450	100.1

The majority of the sample (73.8%) had held no official positions within the community; 14.9% had held one.

Education was the only independent variable significantly related to these responses, and it was directly related: See Table IV-11.

Table IV-11

Number of Official Positions by Education of Respondent

	Number of Positions						
	None		One		Two or more		
Education	N	%	N	%	N	%	Total
1 to 9 years	158	81.9	23	11.9	12	6.2	193
10 to 11 years	93	71.0	22	16.8	16	12.2	131
12 years	56	67.5	18	21.7	9	10.8	83
college	25	62.5	4	10.0	11	27.5	40
TOTAL	332	74.3	67	15.0	48	10.7	447

($P < .01$)

The data show that 27.5% of those with a college education had held two or more official positions, and this proportion decreased steadily to 6.2% of those with 1 to 9 years of education who said the same.

Conversely, 81.9% of those with 1 to 9 years and only 62.5% of those with a college education had held no official positions in the community.

B. Church Involvements

Respondents were asked a series of six questions regarding church-centered activities in order to get a reasonably complete profile of the religious involvements of residents of the Grande Prairie area. The questions included church affiliation, regular offices held or duties

performed, involvement in special projects, frequency of attendance, hours spent each month in church affairs. (again with distinction being made between summer and winter), and expected future involvement.

1. Church Affiliation

The first question about church activities asked: "Are you a member of a church, or do you attend church?" If the response was positive the question was followed by: "What church do you belong to or attend?" The distribution of responses is given in Table IV-12.

Table IV-12

Church Affiliation - Grande Prairie Sample

Church	Number	Per Cent
United, Methodist or Presbyterian	128	28.4
Roman Catholic	76	16.9
Lutheran	61	13.6
Anglican	40	8.9
Protestant Sects	25	5.6
Baptist & Conservative Protestants	13	2.9
Ukrainian Greek Catholic, Russian and Greek Orthodox	3	0.7
Latter Day Saints, Seventh Day Adventist	2	0.4
No affiliation	95	21.1
No answer	7	1.6
TOTAL	450	100.1

The data show that 28.4% of the sample was affiliated with the United Church, 16.9% with the Roman Catholic Church, and 13.6% with the Anglican Church.

For cross tabulation purposes, the various churches have been put into five groups:

1. Roman Catholic
2. United Church
3. Anglican Church
4. Lutheran Church
5. Other - Protestant Sects, Baptist or conservative Protestants, Ukrainian Greek Catholic, Greek or Russian Orthodox, LDS and SDA.

Church affiliation was significantly related to ethnicity and generation.

The relationship between ethnicity and church affiliation is given in Table IV-13.

Table IV-13

Church Affiliation by Ethnicity of Respondent

	Church Affiliation										
	R.C.		United		Anglican		Lutheran		Other		
Ethnicity	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	Total
Canada	65	23.3	109	39.1	33	11.8	37	13.3	35	12.5	279
U.K., U.S.A., White Commonwealth	5	16.1	15	48.4	6	19.4	4	12.9	1	3.2	31
Europe	6	16.2	3	8.1	1	2.7	20	54.1	7	18.9	37
TOTAL	76	21.9	127	36.6	40	11.5	61	17.6	43	12.4	347

($P < .001$)

A larger proportion of the Canadian born (23.3%) than other respondents (about 16%) was affiliated with the Roman Catholic Church.

Almost one-half (48.4%) of those born in the U.K., U.S.A. or White Commonwealth were affiliated with the United Church; 39.1% of those born in Canada and only 8.1% of those born in Europe said the same.

Over one-half of those born in Europe (54.1%) were affiliated with the Lutheran Church; less than 14% of the other groups said the same.

The relationship between generation and church affiliation is given in Table IV-14.

Table IV-14

Church Affiliation by Generation of Respondent

	Church Affiliation										
	R.C.		United		Anglican		Lutheran		Other		
Generation	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	Total
First	6	11.8	11	21.6	6	11.8	20	39.2	8	15.7	51
Second	28	21.9	39	30.5	18	14.1	26	20.3	17	13.3	128
Third	20	16.9	56	47.5	12	10.2	14	11.9	16	13.6	118
Fourth or more	21	47.7	17	38.6	4	9.1	0	0.0	2	4.5	44
TOTAL	75	22.0	123	36.1	40	11.7	60	17.6	43	12.6	341

($P < .001$)

There was an inverse relationship between generation and affiliation with the Lutheran Church - 39.2% of the first, and none of the fourth or more generation respondents reported this.

Almost one-half (47.5%) of the third, and only 21.6% of the first generation respondents reported affiliation with the United Church.

Roman Catholic affiliation was reported by 47.7% of the fourth or more generation respondents, and only 11.8% of the first generation respondents.

2. Church Attendance

A two-fold index of church attendance was obtained. Responses to the question, "About how often do you attend church?" were coded in terms of actual frequency - "more than once a week", "about once a week", "about two or three times a month", etc., and in terms of relative frequency - "every-time there is a service", or "less than every time there is a service". Table IV-15 shows the distribution of responses obtained.

Table IV-15

Church Attendance of Grande Prairie Respondents

Frequency	Number	Per Cent
More than once a week (every time there is a service)	32	7.1
about once a week (every time)	122	27.1
about 2 to 3 times per month (less than every time)	57	12.7
once a month or once every two months (less than every time)	37	8.2
about 1 to 4 times per year (less than every time)	80	17.8
never	26	5.8
no answer	96	21.3
TOTAL	450	100.0

The data show that 27.1% of the sample attended church about once a week, every time there was a service, while 17.8% attended only four times per year.

Church attendance was significantly related to marital status and age.

The cross tabulation of marital status and church attendance shows that married respondents attended a church on a more regular basis than non-married respondents did: see Table IV-16.

Table IV-16

Church Attendance by Marital Status of Respondent

	Attendance								
Marital Status	Once a week		2 or 3 times a month		Once a Month to 4 times a year		Special occasions or never		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	Total
married	138	46.3	50	16.8	32	10.7	78	26.2	298
non-married	16	28.6	7	12.5	5	8.9	28	50.0	56
TOTAL	154	43.5	57	16.1	37	10.5	106	29.9	354

($P < .01$)

The data show that 50.0% of the non-married respondents attended church only on special occasions or never; only 26.2% of the married respondents said the same.

Conversely, 46.3% of the married, and only 28.6% of the non-married respondents attended church once a week.

There was a curvilinear relationship between age and church attendance as shown in Table IV-17.

Table IV-17

Church Attendance by Age of Respondent

Age	Attendance								
	Once a week		2 or 3 times a month		Once a Month to 4 times a year		Special occasions or never		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	Total
25 years and under	15	27.8	5	9.3	8	14.8	26	48.1	54
26 to 40 years	65	50.0	22	16.9	14	10.8	29	22.3	130
41 to 55 years	47	43.9	20	18.7	14	13.1	26	24.3	107
56 years and over	26	42.6	10	16.4	1	1.6	24	39.3	61
TOTAL	153	43.5	57	16.2	37	10.5	105	29.8	352

($P < .01$)

The data show that 48.1% of those under 25 years of age, 39.3% of those over 55 years of age, and less than 25% of those in each of the medial age groups attended church only on special occasions or never.

Conversely, 50.0% of those from 26 to 40, 43.9% of those from 41 to 55, 42.6% of those over 55, and 27.8% of those under 26 years of age attended church once a week.

3. Time Spent in Church Affairs

Respondents were asked how many hours a month they spent in church affairs. Both time in church services and in extra activities were included in the total, and distinction was made between summer and winter. Table IV-18 shows the distribution of the responses obtained.

Table IV-18

Hours Per Month In Church Affairs - Summer and Winter

Hours Per Month	Summer		Winter	
	N	%	N	%
none	100	28.3	103	29.3
1 or 2	72	20.4	72	20.5
3 to 5	110	31.2	105	29.8
6 to 10	43	12.2	43	12.2
more than 10	28	7.9	29	8.2
TOTAL	353	100.0	352	100.0

There were 97 respondents who did not answer for summer, and 98 respondents who did not answer for winter.

The responses for summer and winter were very similar. Almost 30% of those who answered the question spent no time in church affairs, one-fifth spent 1 or 2 hours, and 30% spent from 3 to 5 hours per month in church affairs.

For both summer and winter, hours per month in church affairs was significantly related to marital status and age. As the relationships for both seasons were very similar, only the cross tabulation for summer will be discussed.

Married respondents spent more time in church affairs than non-married respondents did: see Table IV-19.

Table IV-19

Hours per Month In Church Affairs (Summer) by Marital Status of Respondent

Marital Status	Hours per Month: None		1 or 2		3 to 5		6 or more		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	Total
married	75	25.3	57	19.2	98	33.0	67	22.6	297
non-married	25	44.6	15	26.8	12	21.4	4	7.1	56
TOTAL	100	28.3	72	20.4	110	31.2	71	20.1	353

($P < .01$)

The data show that 22.6% of the married and only 7.1% of the non-married respondents spent 6 or more hours per month in church affairs.

Conversely, 44.6% of the non-married and only 25.3% of the married respondents spent no time in church affairs.

Respondents 25 years of age and under spent less time in church affairs than older respondents did as shown in Table IV-20.

Table IV-20

Hours Per Month In Church Affairs (Summer) by Age of Respondent

Age	Hours per Month: None		1 or 2		3 to 5		6 or more		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	Total
25 years and under	23	42.6	14	25.9	15	27.8	2	3.7	54
26 to 40 years	26	20.2	27	20.9	50	38.8	26	20.2	129
41 to 55 years	27	25.2	23	21.5	30	28.0	27	25.2	107
56 years and over	23	37.7	8	13.1	15	24.6	15	24.6	61
TOTAL	99	28.2	72	20.5	110	31.3	70	19.9	351

($P < .01$)

The data show that 42.6% of those under 26 years of age, 37.7% of those over 55, 25.2% of those from 41 to 55 and 20.2% of those from 26 to 40 years of age, spent no time in the church.

Conversely, 3.7% of those under 26, as opposed to more than 20% of all the other age groups, spent 6 or more hours per month in church affairs.

4. Offices or Regular Duties

Respondents were asked if they held any church offices or if they performed any regular church duties, and if so what their office or regular duties involved. The larger majority of the sample (401 or 89.1%) did not specify any such involvement. Fifteen (3.3%) of the respondents were involved in church committees, 10 (2.2%) taught Sunday School, 81 (1.8%) were elders or deacons, and 61 (1.3%) belonged to the choir. Fewer than 1% of the sample were involved in ladies' charity or young people's groups.

5. Special Church Projects

Respondents were also asked to indicate any special church projects which they participated in last year. The majority of the sample (379 or 84.2%) were not involved in any special projects. Twenty-two (4.9%) respondents were involved in money raising groups, 17 (3.8%) in work groups, (e.g. - building new church), and 11 (2.4%) in special services (English classes). Less than 10 respondents were involved in summer camps, charity, social or youth groups.

6. Future Plans

The question regarding church involvements concluded with "Do you expect to be more active, or less active, in the future?" Table IV-21 gives the distribution of responses obtained.

Table IV-21

Expected Degree of Future Church Involvement

Future Involvement	Number	Per Cent
more active	116	36.6
same as now (does participate)	133	42.0
same as now (does not participate)	44	13.9
uncertain (depends on circumstances)	2	0.6
less active	22	6.9
TOTAL	317	100.0

There were 133 respondents who did not answer this question.

The data show that 42.0% of those who answered the question expected to maintain the same degree of involvement while 36.6% expected to be more active.

SUMMARY

IV. Organizational Involvements

A. Formal Organizations

In this chapter, the organizational involvements of the Grande Prairie sample in both formal organizations and churches were considered. The indices used to measure involvement in formal organizations were the number of organizations to which individuals belonged; the intensity of involvement (proportion of meetings attended) and the extent of involvement (total hours per month currently being spent). A distinction was made between summer and winter. Also discussed were offices held or regular duties performed, annual dues and expected future involvement.

1. Number of Organizational Memberships

Almost one-half of the sample belonged to one organization; one-fifth belonged to 2 and 16% belonged to none.

Respondents who belonged to more organizations were characterized as being married, from 26 to 55 years of age and in the higher educational, income and occupational brackets.

2. Proportion of Meetings Attended

Although only 73 respondents did not indicate any organizational involvement, 272 respondents did not indicate the proportion of meetings they attended.

Of those who answered the question, 70% in summer and 79% in winter attended every meeting.

Proportion of meetings attended in summer was not related to any variables; in winter it was related to sex and this relationship showed women to be more regular attenders than men.

3. Hours Per Month In Organizations

One-third of the sample in winter and 30.0% in summer spent from 2 to 5 hours per month in organizational activities. Respondents spent slightly more time in organizations in the winter than in the summer.

None of the independent variables were significantly related to these responses.

4. Offices or Regular Duties

Three hundred and eighty-three (85.1%) of the Grande Prairie respondents either did not answer the question or did not hold any offices or perform any regular duties in their organizations.

5. Annual Dues

One hundred and thirty-one respondents specified the organizational dues they paid. Few paid more than $25 per year.

Respondents who paid higher dues were most likely to be male and in Hollingshead occupational groups 1 to 3.

6. Future Activity

Only 49 respondents expected to be more active in organizations in the future.

7. Number of Official Positions

Three-quarters of the sample had not held any other official positions in the community; 15% had held one.

Education and number of official positions held were directly related.

B. Church Involvements

In this second part of the chapter, involvement in church activities was discussed. The indices used were church affiliation,

intensity of involvement (attendance), and the extent of involvement (hours per month). Again a distinction was made between summer and winter. Offices held, or special duties performed, special projects and expected future involvement were also discussed.

1. Church Affiliation

Almost 30% of the Grande Prairie sample was affiliated with the United Church, 17% with the Roman Catholic church and 20% were not affiliated.

Generation and ethnicity were the only variables significantly related to these responses.

A larger proportion of Canadian-born than other respondents belonged to the Roman Catholic church; this was true for those born in the U.S., U.K. or White Commonwealth and the United Church, and those born in Europe and the Lutheran church.

Generation and Lutheran affiliation were inversely related. More third generation than other generation respondents were United while more fourth or more generation than other generation respondents were Roman Catholic.

2. Church Attendance

Over one-quarter of the sample attended church once a week.

Respondents who attended church most regularly were likely to be married and between 26 and 55 years of age.

3. Time Spent in Church Affairs

Identical amounts of time were spent in church affairs in the summer and in the winter.

Few respondents spent over 5 hours per month.

Marital status and age were related to time spent in church affairs. Respondents who spent more time in church affairs were likely to be married and from 26 - 55 years of age.

4. Offices or Regular Duties

Almost 90% of the sample did not hold office or perform any regular duties in the church.

5. Special Church Projects

Eighty-five per cent of the sample were not involved in any special church projects over the last year.

6. Future Plans

More than one-third of those who answered this question expected to be more active in church affairs in the future.

CHAPTER V

SOCIAL INVOLVEMENTS

To obtain information about the types and extent of informal associations that characterized residents of the Grande Prairie area, a series of questions on relationships with friends was asked. Respondents were asked how many close friends they had, how many of their friends lived in the same community, and how often they saw their closest friends. In addition to the responses to these questions, this chapter will discuss responses to the Srole Anomie Scale - a five-item index of felt social isolation, lack of involvement with the social forces that govern one's life, and of generalized despair.

The relevance of this information to the establishment of adequate and meaningful recreational programs is readily apparent. If programs are to meet the desires of the residents, they will have to be tailored to the existent patterns of friendship if these are strong, or they will have to be set up in order to facilitate the involvement of more or less socially isolated individuals if there are not already strong informal patterns of association.

A. Friends

The distribution of responses to the question of how many close friends respondents felt they had is given in Table V-1.

Table V-1

Number of Close Friends

Number of Friends	Number	Per Cent
1 or 2	29	6.4
3 or 4	65	14.4
5 to 7	88	19.6
8 to 10	66	14.7
11 to 15	70	15.6
16 and over	95	21.1
Too many, lots, everybody	10	2.2
None	13	2.9
No response	14	3.1
TOTAL	450	100.0

The data show that most respondents reported some friendships - just 2.9% said that they had no close friends. Over one-half (51.4%) reported 8 or more friends and almost a quarter (21.1%) said they had 16 or more close friends.

Two independent variables, sex and occupation, were found to be related to the number of close friends reported by a respondent.

Males were more likely than females to report having a large number of close friends ($P \leq .01$). Almost one-half of the males (47.0% or 102) said they had eleven or more close friends while only one-third (33.3% or 73) of the females claimed to have this many close friends. Conversely, 19.8% (43) of the males compared to 29.2% (64) of the females said they had fewer than five friends.

The relationship between occupation and number of close friends is shown in Table V-2.

Table V-2

Number of Close Friends by Occupation

Occupation	Number of Close Friends						
	0 - 4		5 - 10		11 or more		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Hollingshead 1 to 3	19	33.3	18	31.6	20	35.1	57
Hollingshead 4 and Farmers	17	15.9	31	29.0	59	55.1	107
Hollingshead 5 and 6	20	23.0	35	40.2	32	36.8	87
Hollingshead 7 and non-working	13	31.7	17	41.5	11	26.8	41
Housewives	38	26.4	53	36.8	53	36.8	144
TOTAL	107	24.5	154	35.3	175	40.1	436

($P < .02$)

A curvilinear relationship was found. Respondents with occupations in the highest or the lowest-status categories reported having the fewest friends: 33.3% (19) and 31.7% (13) of those with occupations in Hollingshead 1 to 3 and Hollingshead 7 or not working, respectively, said they had four or fewer friends while 15.9% (17) and 23.0% (20) of those with occupations in Hollingshead 4 (and farmers) and Hollingshead 5 and 6 respectively said they had this many friends. Conversely, respondents with occupations in the latter two categories had the highest proportions saying they had eleven or more friends.

The second question asked respondents to indicate how many of their close friends lived in the Grande Prairie community. The distribution of responses obtained is given in Table V-3.

Table V-3

Proportion of Friends Living in Same Community as Respondent

Proportion of Friends	Number	Per Cent
100%	186	41.3
50% or more	105	23.3
25% to 49%	60	13.3
1% to 24%	34	7.6
None	30	6.7
No answer	35	7.8
TOTAL	450	100.0

The data show that almost half (41.3%) of the sample reported that all of their close friends lived in the same community. Another 23.3% reported that over half of their close friends lived in the same community while only 6.7% of the sample reported that none of their close friends lived in the Grande Prairie community.

Three variables, generation, education and income, were found to be related to the proportion of close friends reported to be living in the same community as the respondent.

The relationship between generation and the proportion of close friends reported living in the same community is presented in Table V-4.

Table V-4

Proportion of Friends Living in the Same Community by Generation

Generation	Proportion of Friends						
	100%		50% or more		0 - 49%		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
First	35	60.3	9	15.5	14	24.1	58
Second	79	51.0	35	22.6	41	26.5	155
Third	52	37.7	40	29.0	46	33.3	138
Fourth or more	18	31.6	18	31.6	21	36.8	57
TOTAL	184	45.1	102	25.0	122	29.9	408

($P < .02$)

An inverse relationship was found: 60.3% (35) of the first generation respondents as compared to 31.6% (18) of the fourth generation respondents said that all of their close friends lived in the same community. Conversely, 24.1% (14) of the first generation respondents and 36.8% (21) of the fourth generation respondents said that less than half of their friends lived in the same community.

Table V-5 presents the relationship with education.

Table V-5

Proportion of Friends Living in the Same Community

by Education

Education	Proportion of Friends						
	100%		50% or more		0 - 49%		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
0 to 9 years	96	53.6	45	25.1	38	21.2	179
10 to 11 years	53	43.1	32	26.0	38	30.9	123
12 years	28	37.3	18	24.0	29	38.7	75
Some College or College Degree	9	23.7	10	26.3	19	50.0	38
TOTAL	186	44.8	105	25.3	124	29.9	415

($P < .003$)

As education increased, the proportion of friends reported to be living in the same community decreased: 53.6% (96) of those with grade nine or less compared to 23.7% (9) of those with some college or a degree reported that all of their friends lived in the same community. On the other hand, 21.2% (38) and 50.0% (19) respectively reported that fewer than half of their friends lived in the same community.

Table V-6 shows the relationship between income and the proportion of close friends reported to be living in the same community.

Table V-6

Proportion of Friends Living in the Same Community by Income

Income	Proportion of Friends						Total
	100%		50% or more		0 - 49%		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Less than $3,000	28	51.9	11	20.4	15	27.8	54
$3,000 - $4,499	43	58.9	10	13.7	20	27.4	73
$4,500 - $5,499	12	27.3	16	36.4	16	36.4	44
$5,500 - $6,499	20	42.6	14	29.8	13	27.7	47
$6,500 or more	45	34.9	37	28.7	47	36.4	129
TOTAL	148	42.7	88	25.4	111	32.0	347

($P < .01$)

No distinct overall pattern was shown by the data. However, respondents with incomes between $3,000 and $4,499 had the largest proportion reporting that all of their close friends lived in the same community while those with incomes between $4,500 and $5,499 and over $6,500 had the largest proportions reporting that less than half of their close friends lived in the same community.

The distribution of responses obtained in reply to the question asking how often respondents saw their closest friend is given in Table V-7.

Table V-7

Frequency of Seeing Closest Friend

Frequency	Number	Per Cent
At least once a day, all the time	76	16.9
Once every 2 days	14	3.1
Twice a week or so	87	19.3
Once a week or so	156	34.7
Two to three times a month	22	4.9
About once a month - seldom	39	8.7
2, 3, 4, 5, 6 times a year	19	4.2
Once a year or so	14	3.1
No response	23	5.1
TOTAL	450	100.0

The data show that most (74.0%) of the respondents saw their closest friend at least once a week - 16.9% said they saw their closest friend at least once a day.

The frequency with which respondents reported seeing their closest friend was significantly related to marital status, education, occupation and age.

Non-married respondents were more likely than those who were married to report seeing their friends often ($P<.001$). While 41.0% (32) of the non-married respondents said they saw their closest friend once or twice a day, only 16.6% (58) of the married respondents said they saw their closest friend this often. However, married respondents were only slightly more likely than those not married to say that they saw their closest friend once or twice a month or less: 22.1% (77) vs. 21.8% (17) respectively.

Table V-8 shows the relationship between education and reported frequency of seeing closest friend.

Table V-8

Frequency of Seeing Closest Friend by Education

Education	Frequency of Seeing Friend						
	1 - 2 times a day		1 - 2 times per week		2 - 3 times/month to once/year or so		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
0 to 9 years	39	21.1	116	62.7	30	16.2	185
10 or 11 years	26	20.5	72	56.7	29	22.8	127
12 years	14	18.2	42	54.5	21	27.3	77
Some college or college degree	11	28.9	13	34.2	14	36.8	38
TOTAL	90	21.1	243	56.9	94	22.0	427

($P < .03$)

Respondents with some college or a degree were more likely than those with nine or less years of formal education to say that they saw their closest friend either very frequently or very rarely; 28.9% (11) vs. 21.1% (39) and 36.8% (14) vs. 16.2% (30) respectively.

Reported frequency of seeing closest friend was related to occupation in the manner shown in Table V-9.

Table V-9

Frequency of Seeing Closest Friend by Occupation

Occupation	Frequency of Seeing Friend						
	1 or 2 times per day		1 or 2 times per week		2 or 3 times/month to once/year or so		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Hollingshead 1 to 3	14	25.5	26	47.3	15	27.3	55
Hollingshead 4 and Farmers	17	16.3	62	59.6	25	24.0	104
Hollingshead 5 and 6	27	31.8	41	48.2	17	20.0	85
Hollingshead 7 and non-working	16	40.0	15	37.5	9	22.5	40
Housewives	16	11.2	99	69.2	28	19.6	143
TOTAL	90	21.1	243	56.9	94	22.0	427

($P < .001$)

Respondents with high status occupations were likely to see their closest friend less often than were those with low status occupations: 25.5% (14) of those with occupations in Hollingshead 1 to 3 compared to 40.0% (16) of those with occupations in Hollingshead 7 or who were not working said they saw their closest friend one or two times a day. Conversely, the latter group was less likely than the former to say they saw their closest friend once or twice a month or less: 22.5% of those in Hollingshead 7 and non-working and 27.3% of those in Hollingshead 1 and 2 reported this.

Table V-10 outlines the relationship of age to frequency of seeing closest friend.

Table V-10

Frequency of Seeing Closest Friend by Age

Age	Frequency of Seeing Friend						
	1 - 2 times a day		1 - 2 times a week		2 - 3 times/month to once/year or so		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
25 years and under	29	42.0	27	39.1	13	18.8	69
26 - 40 years	23	14.9	90	58.4	41	26.6	154
41 - 55 years	19	14.5	92	70.2	20	15.3	131
56 years and over	18	26.1	31	44.9	20	29.0	69
TOTAL	89	21.0	240	56.7	94	22.2	423

($P < .001$)

This significant relationship is curvilinear with the youngest and oldest respondents tending to see their closest friend more often than respondents in the two middle age categories. Almost a half (42.0%) and over a quarter (26.1%) of the respondents 25 and under and over 55 respectively, said they saw their closest friend 1 to 2 times a day. Comparatively, only 14.9% and 14.5% of those between the ages of 26 to 40 and 41 to 55, respectively, said the same. Conversely, 70.2% of those from 41 to 55 years, 58.4% of those from 26 to 40 years, and less than 45% of those over 55 and under 26 years saw their closest friend 1 or 2 times per week.

B. Anomie

The five-item Srole Anomie Scale is scored simply by assigning a value of one to each item that is positively endorsed by the respondent - making the possible range of scores from zero (low) to five (high). The distribution of scores obtained for the Grande Prairie sample is given in Table V-11.

Table V-11

Anomie Scores

Score	Number	Per Cent
0	123	27.3
1	97	21.6
2	98	21.8
3	61	13.6
4	43	9.6
5	24	5.3
No response	4	0.9
TOTAL	450	100.1

The table indicates that the total sample exhibited a fairly low degree of anomie, with almost three-quarters (70.7%) scoring 0, 1 or 2.

Anomie was significantly related to the three indices of social position: education, income and occupation. It was not related to sex, marital status, generation, ethnicity or age.

There was an inverse relationship between anomie and education: see Table V-12.

Table V-12

Anomie Scores by Education

Education	Anomie Scores								
	Zero		1 - 2		3		4 - 5		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
0 to 9 years	35	18.3	79	41.4	33	17.3	44	23.0	191
10 or 11 years	37	28.5	62	47.2	15	11.5	16	12.3	130
12 years	30	36.1	35	42.2	12	14.5	6	7.2	83
Some college or college degree	21	50.0	19	45.2	1	2.4	1	2.4	42
TOTAL	123	27.6	195	43.7	61	13.7	67	15.0	446

($P \leq .001$)

As education increased, anomie scores tended to decrease. In the zero category, or lowest possible score, there were 50.0% of those with college educations as compared to only 18.3% of those with 0 to 9 years of education. Conversely, among respondents with 0 to 9 years of education, 23.0% scored 4 or 5, and this proportion decreased steadily to 2.4% of the college educated group.

The relationship between income and anomie scores reinforces that obtained for education: see Table V-13.

Table V-13

Anomie Scores by Income

Income	Anomie Scores								
	Zero		1 - 2		3		4 - 5		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Less than $3,000	9	15.3	27	45.8	9	15.3	14	23.7	59
$3,000 to $4,499	15	19.0	37	46.8	14	17.7	13	16.5	79
$4,500 to $5,499	10	20.0	26	52.0	6	12.0	8	16.0	50
$5,500 to $6,499	14	28.6	20	40.8	8	16.3	7	14.3	49
$6,500 or more	57	41.3	57	41.3	17	12.3	7	5.1	138
TOTAL	105	28.0	167	44.5	54	14.4	49	13.1	375

($P < .002$)

The data again show an inverse relationship. Of the respondents earning less than $3,000, 15.3% scored 0 on the anomie scale and this proportion increased steadily to 41.3% of the respondents who earned $6,500 or more. Conversely, 23.7% of the group earning less than $3,000 scored high (4 or 5) on the anomie scale and this proportion steadily decreased to 5.1% of those earning $6,500 or more.

The relationship between anomie and occupation is given in Table V-14.

Table V-14

Anomie Scores by Occupation

Occupation	Anomie Scores								
	Zero		1 - 2		3		4 - 5		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Hollingshead 1 - 3	27	44.3	27	44.3	4	6.6	3	4.9	61
Hollingshead 4 and Farmers	31	28.4	50	45.9	16	14.7	12	11.0	109
Hollingshead 5 and 6	24	27.0	36	40.4	11	12.4	18	20.2	89
Hollingshead 7 and non-working	7	17.1	19	46.3	8	19.5	7	17.1	41
Housewives	34	23.3	63	43.2	22	15.1	27	18.5	146
TOTAL	123	27.6	195	43.7	61	13.7	67	15.0	446

($P < .05$)

There was also an inverse relationship between anomie scores and the occupational status of the respondent. Almost one-half (44.3%) of the Hollingshead 1 to 3 respondents scored 0 on the anomie scale and this proportion steadily decreased to 17.1% of those rated as Hollingshead 7 and non-working. Conversely, only 4.9% of those in Hollingshead 1 to 3 and 17.1% of those in Hollingshead 7 and non-working scored 4 or 5 (high) on the Anomie scale.

Housewives displayed a higher degree of anomie than did the entire sample - 18.5% of the housewives as compared to 15.0% of the sample as a whole scored 4 or 5 on the Anomie scale.

SUMMARY

V. Social Involvements

This chapter has been concerned with the informal social involvements of the residents of the Grande Prairie area.

Three general indices of social involvement were employed: opportunity for involvement, degree of involvement, and anomie scores. Opportunity for involvement was assessed in terms of number of friends living in the area. Degree of involvement was assessed by the number of reported contacts the respondent had with his friends. The anomie scale, as described previously, is an index of perceived social isolation, lack of involvement in one's social sphere, and degree of generalized despair.

The independent variables which were cross-tabulated with these indices are the same as those used throughout the present study: sex, marital status, ethnicity, generation, education, income, occupation and age.

A. Friends

i) Opportunity for Involvement

An examination of the number of friends respondents reported revealed that the majority of respondents had 8 or more close friends.

Number of friends did not differ significantly for marital status, ethnicity, generation, education, income or age. However, it was found that males reported more close friends than females, as did respondents in Hollingshead 4, 5, 6 and farmers when compared to respondents in Hollingshead 1, 2, 3, 7 and non-working.

After respondents were asked how many close friends they had, they were asked how many lived in the same community as the respondent. Almost half of the respondents reported that all of their close friends lived in the same community.

Three independent variables (generation, education and income) were related to the number of close friends who lived in the same community as the respondent. Generation and education were both inversely related and no definite pattern emerged for income.

ii) Degree of Involvement

Almost three-quarters of the respondents reported seeing their closest friend at least once a week.

The frequency with which respondents saw their closest friend was significantly related to marital status, education, occupation and age.

Non-married people tended to see their closest friend more often than married people. As education increased, the frequency of seeing closest friend decreased. A similar relationship was found for occupation and rate of seeing best friend.

A curvilinear relationship was found between frequency of seeing closest friend and age with the youngest and oldest respondents tending to see their closest friend more often than the respondents in the middle age categories.

B. Anomie

In general, respondents in the Grande Prairie area exhibited a fairly low degree of anomie. Anomie scores were related to the three indices of social class: education, income and occupation.

There were fairly consistent inverse relationships between education, income and occupation with degree of anomie.

Respondents in lower education, lower income and lower occupational categories exhibited higher anomie scores than did those in higher categories.

CHAPTER VI

LEISURE TIME AVAILABILITY AND USAGE

Chapter VI presents the information obtained on leisure time availability and usage for the Grande Prairie area. Two types of indices were used to obtain this information. Item 43 on the interview schedule presented a list of activities and asked respondents to indicate the number of hours they spent per month at each activity. Differentiation was made between summer and winter. As an index of the amount of leisure time respondents had at their disposal, the number of hours for all activities was totalled both for summer and for winter. Data so generated cannot be viewed as valid and reliable indications of the actual amount of discretionary time available to each respondent, but rather as relative indices of such time. Such data are seen as adequate for the purpose of ranking the sample members in terms of discretionary time available to them.

The second index of leisure time was the number of leisure hours per month respondents estimated having when asked a direct question to this effect.

A related additional measure was obtained specifically from housewives. They were asked how much free time they had when their children were in school, and after their children were in bed.

This chapter will first discuss the index based on leisure time usage and then turn to the responses to the direct question.

A. Leisure Time Based On Usage

In this section, we shall discuss leisure time respondents reported spending at the various activities first in winter and then in summer.

1. Winter

The distribution of reported hours per month devoted to leisure activities in the winter is given in Table VI-1.

Table VI-1

Total Leisure Time Per Month In Winter Based Upon Reported Usage of Specific Activities

Hours Per Month	Number	Per Cent
less than 51	19	4.2
51 - 125	109	24.2
126 - 200	188	41.8
201 - 275	91	20.2
276 - 350	33	7.3
351 and over	9	2.0
no response	1	0.2
TOTAL	450	99.9

It is evident from Table VI-1 that the largest proportion (41.8%) of the sample reported spending from 126 to 200 hours per month in leisure activities in the winter. Almost a quarter (24.2%) of the respondents said they spent from 51 - 125 hours per month in leisure activities in the winter. Nobody reported having no time for leisure and only 4.2% said they had less than 51 hours per month.

The amount of time spent in leisure activities was significantly related to sex, marital status, and occupation but not to education, income, ethnicity, generation or age.

Females reported spending more leisure time than males ($P < .001$). Over a third (38.2% or 86) of the males and only 18.8% or 42 of the females reported having 125 hours or less per month for leisure time activities. At the other extreme, 22.3% or 50 of the females spent from 201

to 275 hours per month, and 13.8% or 31 spent more than that amount, while for males just 18.2% or 41 said they spent 201 to 275 hours and only 4.9% or 11 said they spent more than that amount of time per month in leisure activities.

Marital status was related to leisure time per month as Table VI-2 illustrates.

Table VI-2

Total Leisure Time Per Month In Winter Based Upon

Reported Usage of Specific Activities By Marital Status

	Number of Leisure Hours								
Marital Status	125 or less		126 - 200		201 - 275		276 or more		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
married	100	27.3	167	45.6	67	18.3	32	8.7	366
non-married	28	33.7	21	25.3	24	28.9	10	12.0	83
TOTAL	128	28.5	188	41.9	91	20.3	42	9.4	449

($P < .01$)

There were more married (45.6%) than non-married respondents (25.3%) who reported spending 126 - 200 hours per month on leisure time activities. However, of those reporting 201 hours or more, there were more non-married than married respondents - for those having reported 201 - 275 hours there were 28.9% of the non-married and only 18.3% of the married respondents - for those having reported 276 or more hours there were 12.0% of the non-married and only 8.7% of the married respondents.

The relationship between total leisure time in winter and occupation is given in Table VI-3.

Table VI-3

Total Leisure Time Per Month In Winter Based Upon Reported Usage of Specific Activities By Occupation

Occupation	Number of Leisure Hours: 125 or less		126 - 200		201 - 275		276 and over		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Hollingshead 1 - 3	20	32.8	27	44.3	10	16.4	4	6.6	61
Hollingshead 4 & Farmers	45	41.3	44	40.4	17	15.6	3	2.8	109
Hollingshead 5 & 6	31	34.8	36	40.4	20	22.5	2	2.2	89
Hollingshead 7 & non-working	14	32.6	13	30.2	9	20.9	7	16.3	43
Housewives	18	12.2	68	46.3	35	23.8	26	17.7	147
TOTAL	128	28.5	188	41.9	91	20.3	42	9.4	449

($P < .001$)

The data show a curvilinear relationship between these two variables with respondents in the higher and lower status occupational category having more leisure time than those in the medial occupational categories.

In excess of 275 hours/month of free time was tallied for 6.6% of those in Hollingshead 1 to 3, 16.3% of those in Hollingshead 7 and non-working and less than 3% of those in Hollingshead 4 to 6.

Conversely, less than 126 hours/month were reported by 41.3% of those in Hollingshead 4, 34.8% of those in Hollingshead 5 and 6 and less than 33% of those in Hollingshead 1 - 3, 7 and non-working respondents.

Housewives had more free time than the sample as a whole as 17.7% of the housewives and only 9.4% of the entire sample had 276 hours/month of free time.

2. Summer

The distribution of the total hours spent in various leisure time activities during the summer months is given in Table VI-4.

Table VI-4

Total Leisure Time Per Month In Summer Based Upon Reported Usage of Specific Activities

Hours	Number	Per Cent
less than 51	29	6.4
51 - 125	152	33.8
126 - 200	155	34.4
201 - 275	72	16.0
276 - 350	27	6.0
351 and over	15	3.3
TOTAL	450	99.9

Over a third (34.4%) of the sample reported spending from 126 to 200 hours per month which is a slightly lower proportion than was found in winter. Over half of the respondents (68.2%) said they spent 51 to 200 hours per month in leisure time activities in summer.

Total leisure time per month in summer was significantly associated with sex. It was not related to marital status, ethnicity, generation, education, income, age or occupation.

As in winter, women tended to report more leisure time usage than did men ($P < .001$). More than one half (52.4% or 118) of the male respondents reported 125 hours or less per month while only 27.7% (62) of the female respondents did. More women (22.3% or 50) than men (9.8% or 22) reported 201 to 275 hours per month, as well as 276 hours or more per month (11.2% or 25 females as compared to 7.6% or 17 males).

B. Leisure Time Available Based Upon Estimate of Free Time

1. Winter

Grande Prairie respondents were asked to estimate the amount of time they had to pursue leisure activities during an average week, distinguishing between summer and winter. The distribution of responses obtained for winter is given in Table VI-5.

Table VI-5

Reported Leisure Time In Winter Based Upon Estimate Of Free Time

Hours Per Week	Number	Per Cent
0 - 8	21	4.7
9 - 14	33	7.3
15 - 20	36	8.0
21 - 26	42	9.3
27 - 33	55	12.2
34 - 39	31	6.9
40 or more	124	27.6
no response	108	24.0
TOTAL	450	100.0

When interpreting this data, it must be noted that 24.0% of the sample did not answer the question.

However, it was found that more than a quarter of the population (27.6%) reported having 40 or more hours per week of leisure time in the winter, and only 4.7% said that they had 0 to 8 hours per week.

Significant cross-tabulations were obtained with four of the independent variables: sex, generation, income and age. There were no significant relationships with marital status, education, ethnicity or occupation.

The relationship between sex and reported leisure time per week is shown in Table VI-6.

Table VI-6

Reported Leisure Time Per Week In Winter Based Upon Estimate Of Free Time By Sex

Sex	Hours Per Week								Total
	0 - 14		15 - 26		27 - 39		40 or more		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
male	27	12.4	45	20.7	53	24.4	92	42.4	217
female	27	21.6	33	26.4	33	26.4	32	25.6	125
TOTAL	54	15.8	78	22.8	86	25.1	124	36.3	342

($P < .009$)

The data show that male respondents reported more leisure time than female respondents. Almost half (42.4%) of the males reported 40 or more hours of leisure time as compared to 25.6% of the females. Conversely, of those reporting 0 - 14 hours per week, there were fewer males (12.4%) than females (21.6%).

Table VI-7 shows the relationship between generation and reported leisure time per week in winter.

Table VI-7

Reported Leisure Time Per Week In Winter Based Upon Estimate Of Free Time By Generation

Generation	Hours Per Week: 0 - 14		15 - 26		27 - 39		40 or more		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
first	4	8.9	10	22.2	12	26.7	19	42.2	45
second	23	19.7	34	29.1	21	17.9	39	33.3	117
third	20	16.7	28	23.3	35	29.2	37	30.8	120
fourth or more	5	9.4	5	9.4	18	34.0	25	47.2	53
TOTAL	52	15.5	77	23.0	86	25.7	120	35.8	335

($P < .03$)

A curvilinear relationship was found with the first and fourth or more generation respondents tending to report more leisure hours per week. Of those who reported 40 or more hours a week, there were 42.2% and 47.2% of those in the first and fourth or more generation respectively, as compared to 33.3% and 30.8% of those in the second and third generation respectively. The converse was true when considering the 0 to 14 hours per week category, where there were 8.9% and 9.4% of those in the first and fourth or more generation respectively, and 19.7% and 16.7% of those in the second or third generation, respectively.

See Table VI-8 for the relationship between reported leisure time per week in winter and income.

Table VI-8

Reported Leisure Time Per Week In Winter Based Upon Estimate Of Free Time By Income

Income	Hours Per Week 0 - 14		15 - 26		27 - 39		40 or more		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Less than $3,000	7	16.3	5	11.6	8	18.6	23	53.5	43
$3,000 to $4,499	6	9.5	12	19.0	20	31.7	25	39.7	63
$4,500 to $5,499	3	7.1	6	14.3	18	42.9	15	35.7	42
$5,500 to $6,499	6	17.6	10	29.4	6	17.6	12	35.3	34
$6,500 or more	25	21.2	36	30.5	24	20.3	33	28.0	118
TOTAL	47	15.7	69	23.0	76	25.3	108	36.0	300*

($P < .004$)

*Only two-thirds of the Grande Prairie sample responded to this question and this should be kept in mind when interpreting the data.

An inverse relationship was found for respondents who reported 40 or more hours per week and income. Over half (53.5%) of those who earned less than $3,000 per year said they had 40 or more leisure hours per week and this proportion steadily decreased to 28.0% of those who made $6,500.00 or more, having reported the same.

However, this trend was not uniform as 16.3% of those earning less than $3,000 per year, 17.6% of those earning $5,500 - $6,499 per year, 21.2% of those earning $6,500 per year or more and only 9.5% of those earning from $3,000 to $4,499 per year and 7.1% of those earning from $4,500 - $5,499 per year reported less than 15 hours per week of free time.

The relationship between reported leisure time per week in winter and age is given in Table VI-9.

Table VI-9

Reported Leisure Time Per Week In Winter Based Upon Estimate Of Free Time By Age

Age	Hours Per Week: 0 - 14		15 - 26		27 - 39		40 or more		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
25 years & under	7	12.3	9	15.8	17	29.8	24	42.1	57
26 - 40 years	25	20.5	36	29.5	30	24.6	31	25.4	122
41 - 55 years	20	18.9	24	22.6	30	28.3	32	30.2	106
56 years & over	1	1.9	8	14.8	9	16.7	36	66.7	54
TOTAL	53	15.6	77	22.7	86	25.4	123	36.3	339

($P < .001$)

This relationship was curvilinear with youngest and oldest respondents tending to have had more leisure hours than respondents in the middle two age categories.

Considering the category of 40 or more hours per week, there were 42.1% and 66.7% of those respondents who were less than 26, and 56 or over (respectively) as compared with 25.4% and 30.2% of those who were 26 to 40 and 41 to 55 (respectively).

Upon examining the lowest category, 0 to 14 hours per week, it was found that there were only 12.3% and 1.9% of those 25 and under and 56 or over (respectively) as compared with 20.5% and 18.9% of those who were 26 to 40 and 41 to 55 (respectively).

2. Summer

Reported leisure time (based upon an estimate of free time) per week in summer is given in Table VI-10.

Table VI-10

Reported Leisure Time In Summer Based Upon Estimate Of Free Time

Hours Per Week	Number	Per Cent
0 - 8	30	6.7
9 - 14	62	13.8
15 - 20	43	9.6
21 - 26	31	6.9
27 - 33	33	7.3
34 - 39	35	7.8
40 or more	106	23.6
no response	110	24.4
TOTAL	450	100.1

When interpreting this data, it must be noted that 24.4% of the sample did not answer the question.

However, it was found that almost a quarter (23.6%) of the sample reported having 40 or more hours per week of leisure time in summer. These responses were very similar to those made for winter.

Generation, occupation and age were significantly associated with reported leisure time in the summer. Marital status, sex, income, ethnicity and education were not.

The relationship between generation and reported leisure time per week in the summer is given in Table VI-11.

Table VI-11

Reported Leisure Time Per Week In Summer Based Upon Estimate Of Free Time By Generation

Generation	Hours Per Week								
	0 - 14		15 - 26		27 - 39		40 or over		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
first	14	31.1	8	17.8	11	24.4	12	26.7	45
second	36	30.8	34	29.1	19	16.2	28	23.9	117
third	32	26.9	25	21.0	24	20.2	38	31.9	119
fourth or more	7	13.5	6	11.5	14	26.9	25	48.1	52
TOTAL	89	26.7	73	21.9	68	20.4	103	30.9	333

($P < .02$)

There was a direct relationship although this relationship was not entirely consistent. Almost a third (31.1%) of those who were first generation reported 0 - 14 hours per week and this proportion gradually decreased to 13.5% of those who were fourth or more generation.

The inconsistency was evident from the responses of 40 or over hours per week where there was a smaller proportion of second generation respondents (23.9%) than first generation respondents (26.7%). However, the third and fourth generation respondents were in line with an inverse relationship (31.9% and 48.1% respectively).

The relationship between occupation and reported leisure time per week in summer based upon an estimate of free time is given in Table VI-12.

Table VI-12

Reported Leisure Time Per Week In Summer Based Upon Estimate Of Free Time By Occupation

Occupation	Hours Per Week 0 - 14		15 - 26		27 - 39		40 or more		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Hollingshead 1 to 3	5	8.5	13	22.0	16	27.1	25	42.4	59
Hollingshead 4 & Farmers	46	42.2	25	22.9	13	11.9	25	22.9	109
Hollingshead 5 & 6	17	20.0	17	20.0	21	24.7	30	35.3	85
Hollingshead 7 & non-working	9	25.0	6	16.7	5	13.9	16	44.4	36
Housewives	15	29.4	13	25.5	13	25.5	10	19.6	51
TOTAL	92	27.1	74	21.8	68	20.0	106	31.2	340

($P < .001$)

The relationship tended to be curvilinear as was indicated by the percentages in the 40 or more hours per week category. Respondents who were classified as Hollingshead 1 to 3 or Hollingshead 7 and non-working tended toward having more leisure hours (42.4% and 44.4% respectively) than respondents who were classified as Hollingshead 4 and farmers (22.9%) or Hollingshead 5 and 6 (35.3%).

Housewives were rather evenly distributed among the four categories, however, there was a slight tendency for them to have reported 0 - 14 hours per week (29.4%) rather than 40 or more hours per week (19.6%).

Table VI-13 illustrates the relationship between reported leisure time per week in the summer and age.

Table VI-13

Reported Leisure Time Per Week In Summer Based Upon Estimate Of Free Time By Age

Age	Hours Per Week 0 - 14		15 - 26		27 - 39		40 or more		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
25 years & under	7	12.3	9	15.8	15	26.3	26	45.6	57
26 - 40 years	36	29.5	38	31.1	23	18.9	25	20.5	122
41 - 55 years	39	37.1	16	15.2	20	19.0	30	28.6	105
56 years & over	10	18.9	9	17.0	10	18.9	24	45.3	53
TOTAL	92	27.3	72	21.4	68	20.2	105	31.2	337

($P < .001$)

A curvilinear relationship was found between age and leisure time per week in summer with the youngest and oldest respondents who tended to have more leisure hours per week than people in the middle two age categories. Almost one half (45.6% and 45.3%) of the respondents who were 25 or under and 56 or over, respectively, reported 40 or more hours as compared to 20.5% and 28.6% of those between the ages of 26 to 40 and 41 to 55 respectively.

C. Reported By Housewives

1. Daytime (Children in School)

The housewives in the Grande Prairie sample were asked how much time for leisure activities they had per day while their children were in school. Their responses are given in Table VI-14.

Table VI-14

Reported Leisure Time During Day (Housewives)

Hours Per Day	Number of Female Respondents	Per Cent of Women Answering this Question
no leisure time	21	11.4
less than 1	14	7.6
2 - 3	66	35.7
4 - 5	57	30.8
6 - 7	17	9.2
8 - 9	5	2.7
10 or more	5	2.7
no answer	39	
TOTAL	224	100.1

Of those who answered this question, there were 11.4% who reported no leisure time during the day. Over a third (35.7%) of those who responded to this question said they had 2 or 3 hours of leisure during the day. Slightly less than a third (30.8%) reported having 4 or 5 hours of leisure per day.

The amount of free time a housewife had while her children were at school was not significantly related to any of the independent variables.

2. Evenings (Children in Bed)

The housewives in the Grande Prairie sample were further asked how much free time they had in the evenings, after their children under 12 years of age had gone to bed. Their responses are given in Table VI-15.

Table VI-15

Reported Hours of Free Time After Children Are In Bed

(Housewives)

Hours Per Day	Number of Female Respondents	Per Cent of Women Answering This Question
No leisure time	5	3.7
1	6	4.5
2	42	31.3
3	50	37.3
4	25	18.7
5	6	4.5
No response	90	
TOTAL	224	100.0

The data show that a majority (68.6%) of the housewives who answered the question said they had 2 or 3 hours of leisure time available after their children under 12 went to bed. Very few (3.7%) reported no leisure hours.

These responses were not significantly related to any of the independent variables.

SUMMARY

VI. Leisure Time Usage and Availability

This chapter has been concerned with the amount of time that an individual has at his or her discretion to pursue non-work activities. Two different indices of available leisure time were considered: amount of leisure time as indicated by time actually spent in leisure activities; and the respondent's estimate of the total number of leisure hours per week at his disposal. A differentiation was made between summer and winter.

Leisure Time Based On Usage

As pointed out in the chapter, such data are adequate only for the purpose of ranking the respondents in terms of the amount of discretionary time available to them; they cannot be viewed as valid indicators of actual amounts of discretionary time available.

Winter

Almost a half of the sample reported spending between 126 and 200 hours of leisure time per month.

The amount of time spent in leisure activities was significantly related to sex, marital status, and occupation but not to education, income, ethnicity, generation or age.

Females and non-married respondents tended to spend more time in winter leisure activities than did males or married respondents.

There was a slight tendency for higher status occupational respondents to have had fewer leisure hours than lower status occupational respondents. Housewives tended to report more leisure hours than any of the other occupational groups.

Summer

In general, the respondents indicated less time devoted to summer leisure activities than to winter activities.

As was the case for winter, females spent more time in summer leisure activities than did males. There were no significant relationships between number of hours spent in leisure activities in summer and marital status, age, occupation, education, income, generation or ethnicity of the respondent.

Reported Leisure Time Based Upon Estimate of Free Time

Winter

The responses received indicated a distribution skewed towards 40 or more hours of leisure time per week in the winter.

There were four significant relationships with leisure time in the winter. Males reported more leisure time than females, as did first and fourth generation respondents when compared with second and third generation respondents. Respondents in the lowest income brackets tended to have more leisure time than those in the higher brackets and the youngest and oldest people in the sample reported more leisure time than did those in the two middle-age categories.

Summer

These responses were very similar to those made for winter leisure activities. It was found that almost a quarter of the sample reported having 40 or more hours of leisure time per week in the summer.

Generation, occupation, and age were significantly associated with reported leisure time in the summer. Marital status, sex, income, ethnicity, and education were not.

A direct relationship with generation was found with people of first and second generations reporting fewer leisure hours per week in the summer.

The relationship between occupation and leisure time per week in the summer was curvilinear with the highest and lowest occupational status groups tending to have had more leisure hours.

A curvilinear relationship was also found for age and number of leisure hours per week in the summer. The data showed that the youngest and oldest respondents reported more leisure time than did respondents in the two middle age categories.

Leisure Hours As Reported By Housewives

A related additional measure obtained specifically from housewives was their estimate of the number of hours free from parental obligations to do as they liked: the number of hours they had free to do as they wished during the day - if all their children were in school - and during the evening - after their children were in bed.

Over a third of those who responded to this question said they had 2 or 3 hours of leisure during the day. There were only slightly over 10% who said they had none.

The amount of free time a housewife had while her children were at school was not significantly related to any of the independent variables.

The majority of housewives had from 2 to 3 hours of free time after their children had gone to bed. None of the independent variables were significantly related to this variable.